PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION
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"YOUR RESOLUTION AND FORTITUDE ARE WORTHY OF THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY"

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

THE THIRD (MARNE) DIVISION

SOMME DEFENSIVE · CHATEAU THIERRY SECTOR · AISNE DEFENSIVE · CHAMPAGNE-MARNE DEFENSIVE

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE · 1ST ARMY SECTOR · MEUSE-ARGONNE · AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE

(THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF THE THIRD (*Regular*) DIVISION)

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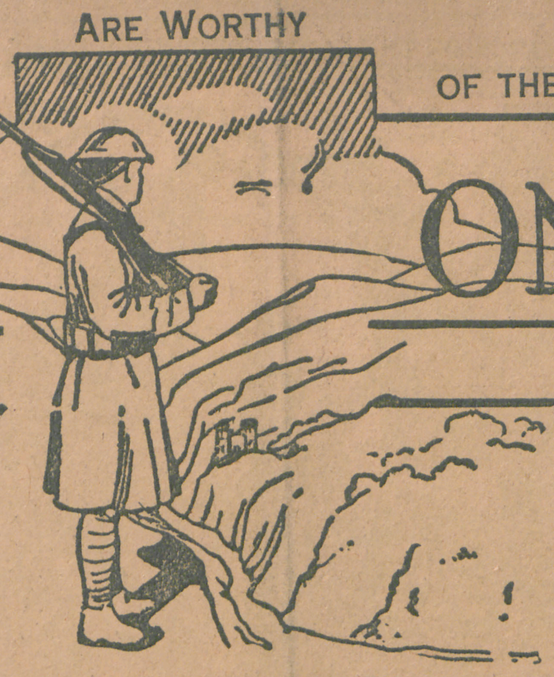


THIRD DOWNS FIRST'S TEAM IN FAST GAME

Displaying the customary Third Division pep, the Third Division football team romped away with a victory of 20 to 0 over the First Division football team last Saturday in a fast game played at Memphis.

This was the last game of the season, and although the various divisions did not get lined up for football until late in the fall the Third, with its undefeated team, can still claim athletic superiority over its old rivals of the Rhineland.

The field upon which the game was played was heavy with mud, and although the Third Division players were heavily outweighed by their opponents, they were able to plough through the First Division line with large gains, considering the condition of the gridiron.

The Marnemen received the ball on the kickoff and by working series of rapid-fire center and off-tackle pluges the backs were able to carry the ball down the field, making a touchdown in eight minutes after the start of the game.

Early in the second quarter it looked as though the First Division was going to come back with a touchdown. After receiving the kickoff and making their gain they punted. The Third Division blocked the ball, but it rolled out of bounds one yard from the goal and was recovered by the First Division; but the Third Division put up such a stiff resistance that the First Division team was held for downs, and when the ball went over to the other side Gross, the Third Division fullback, repeatedly advanced the ball down the field until the whistle ended the first half.

Early in the third quarter a fumble by the First Division quarterback and a recovery of the ball by the Third Division placed the Marnemen on the 30-yard line. Then a forward pass to Gross followed by a plunge by the same player placed the ball over the line for the second touchdown for the Third Division team.

After the first few minutes of the fourth period began Brooke pushed across the line with the ball for the third touchdown. The game ended with a score of 20 to 0, the First Division only once nearing the point of scoring.

Every minute of the game the whole Third Diivsion team was on its toes, and there was not a player who failed to do steady, consistent work.

The lineup for the game was as follows:

Third.	Position.	First.
Rose	Right end	Horr
Goodwin	Right tackle	Deritis
Deaderick	Right guard	Schram
Gilbert	Center	Houser
Myers	Left end	Williams
Floyd	Left tackle	Creary
Ward	Left guard	Prusach
Morrison	Right half	Champ
Brooke	Left half	Ogarek
Gross	Fullback	Strong

On the Third Division team Archiquette also played at right end, Angeles at righ guard, Cooper at left tackle and Nance nad Farrell at right halfback.

BIGGER THINGS COUNTED MOST.

If the Germans had had a better sense of efficiency and had spent more time on the things that really counted they might have fared better. For instance, many German officers wasted hours hanging on their dugout walls curtains and "God Bless Our Home" pictures, which were not at all appreciated when they were captured by the allies.

One careful German soldier had a gas mask made for his watch. This energy was wasted, for the watch is now in America.

The gas mask is simply an outside case—one face of it glass so that the time will show through it—which fastens tightly about the watch and allows nothing to go in or out.

—Popular Mechanics

Several Cities Are Organizing Society Posts

The organizing of branches of the Third Division Society is making good progress in several of the cities of the country.

The start in this direction was made in Chicago a few weeks ago when Franklin N. Reed, formerly lieutenant in the Tenth Field Artillery, headed a petition on the part of former members of the division for a charter for a local chapter.

The next place to step in line was New York under the direction of Fowler H. Cardwell, 585 Fifth Avenue, formerly lieutenant in the 76th Field Artillery. The plan there is to include Brooklyn and all neighboring towns on Long Island.

Toledo then got busy under the direction of Charles A. Adkinson, 3608 Willys Park Way, formerly sergeant of Battery B, Tenth Field Artillery. Toledo will be organized to include all suburbs.

Birmingham, Ala., is another one of the places that is organizing a post of the division society. The plans there are being worked out by Lewis M. Herring, formerly of Companies E and A, Third Ammunition Train.

Plans are being pushed also for the organization of the Third Division men of Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Ia., into one branch of the society.

The last place making any move to get a branch of the society started is Utica, N. Y. John W. Owens, Clayville, N. Y., formerly of Company L, 38tth Infantry, is pushing the scheme there, and plans to get Utica and neighboring towns into one post.

Lists of the members of the society in these different cities are being made out at the headquarters of the society, 306 Board of Commerce building, Little Rock, and are being mailed out to assist the men who are behind the movement.

If no one in your city or community has started to organize a post of the society get things started yourself. Send in for a list of all the members of the society in your section, and get a branch organized before the first annual meeting to be held during the winter or early in the spring.

Sgt. Tripp Dies

A letter has been received at the office of The Watch on the Rhine from Madeleine Tripp, 1106 Cerney building, Boston, Mass., announcing the death of her brother, Sergt. John F. Tripp, formerly with Company D, Third Supply Train.

Sergeant Tripp was discharged from the service soon after the return of the division to the United States. He had been home only six weeks when blood poisoning started in an unhealed sore and finally caused his death.

Sergeant Tripp enlisted July 26, 1917, and was first sent to Fort Slocum, N. Y. From there he was sent to Kelly Field Tex., then to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and finally to Camp Merritt, from where he was sent overseas, arriving in France in May, 1918.

He served faithfully with the Third Division all through the war, and was promoted to a sergeantcy while the division was stationed in the Rhineland. His many friends will be grieved to learn of his untimely death.

AERIAL LOSSES.

From January 1, 1918, to October 25, 1919, the Air Service of the Army has had 390 fatalities at flying fields in the United States. Of these fourteen, or 4 per cent, were attributed to failure of engine, or collapse of plane. The cause of 9 per cent of all fatalities is unknown. The cause of fatalities and the number in each class include: Tailspin, 118; collision, 61; nose-dive, 47; unknown, 36; side-slip, 21; stall, 19; fire, 15 failure of machine, 14; struck by propeller, 13; others, 46.

MAJOR GENERAL WRIGHT IS ASSIGNED TO THE COMMAND OF THE THIRD DIVISION

Organizer of 35th Division Is Relieved of His Assignment at Washington and Ordered to Camp Pike.

Major General William M. Wright has been assigned by the War Department to the command of the Third Division and of Camp Pike, and is expected to take over his new assignment early in December.

At the outbreak of the war General Wright held the rank of colonel, but in August, 1917, was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. He was then assigned to Camp Doniphan, Okla., where he organized and commanded the Thirty-fifth Division.

In October he was sent to France with a number of other general officers to study war operations with the armies of the Allies, returning to the United States in the winter. At that time he was again promoted, this time to the rank of major general, and placed in command of his old division, the Thirty-fifth.

In April, 1918, General Wright took the Thirty-fifth Division overseas. Two months later he was placed in command of the Third Army Corps. In September he asked to be relieved of this command, and was assigned as commander of the 89th Division. He served in this capacity through the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. General Wright for a brief period was also ocmmander of the First Corps of the First Army. Before his return to America he was again placed in command of the Thirty-fifth Division, bringing it back overseas in June, 1919.

Upon his return to America, he was placed in command of Camp Dodge, Iowa, and was later called to Washington and made a member of the board of general officers whose duty it was to reclassify all line officers below the grade of colonel.

New Order Will Govern Discharges of Disabled

A recent order from the War Department at Washington regarding the discahrge of wounded and disabled service men provides that all disabled military personnel except officers of the permanent Army and special surgical cases shall be granted discharges six months after admission to a hospital in the United States for definite treatment, provided the discharge is desired and applied for in writing. Those requiring multiple operations or special surgical treatment, or those suffering from mentral diseases, shall be discharged one year after admission to a hospital. Those too sick to be removed from hospitals or who can not provide for themselves will be retained until provision is made for their care by the War Risk Insurance Bureau, soldiers' home or national home for disabled volunteer soldiers.

15,384 Yank Soldiers Received Foreign Medals

The annual report of the adjutant general, made on November 20, showed that after the passage by Congress, in July, 1918, of an act authorizing the acceptance by American officers and enlisted men of medals offered by our allies, 15,384 of these decorations had been conferred upon the members of our troops for their services in the World War.

FIRST GERMAN SHIP.

The first German ship to voluntarily enter an American port since the United States declared war on Germany in April, 1917, is now on its way back to Hamburg with a cargo of sulphur which it took on board recently at Brazos Texas.

Troops of Third Division Took Part in Many Parades With Composite Regiment

It is not generally known that troops from the Third Division, as a part of the Third Army Composite Regiment, participated in all the big parades led by the Commander-in-chief last summer, both in Europe and the United States. This, however, is true. In the two principal parades made in the United States, in connection with which only the First Division has usually been mentioned, the procession of troops was led by the Composite Regiment, composed of units from the first six Regular Army divisions.

The Third Division had the especial distinction of furnishing the Composite Regiment Band. The band was selected in a competitive contest participated in by all the regimental bands of the Third Army, the Fourth Infantry Band being the winner. This band, under the leadership of Band Leader James B. Prewitt, together with ten additional musicians chosen from other organizations, followed immediately behind the Commander-in-chief in every parade led by him after the formation of the Composite Regiment.

The history of the Third Army Composite Regiment began with its formation on May 10, 1919, at Coblenz, Germany. It was composed of one company from each infantry brigade of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Divisions. In the Third Division the Fifth Brigade, composed of the Fourth and Seventh Infantry regiments, furnished Company C of 250 men under the command of Capt. F. H. Strickland, Seventh Infantry. The Sixth Brigade, composed of the Thirtieth and Thirty-eighth Infantry regiments, furnished Company D of 250 men under the command of Capt. J. H. Herlighey. The regiment was placed under the command of Col. Conrad V. Babcock, 354fth Infantry, Eighty-ninth Division.

After the regiment had paraded several times in Coblenz, it was ordered to Paris, where it paraded at the Inter-Allied games at the Pershing Statdium. After the games the regiment paraded several times on the parade grounds in Paris, and then took part in the parade of July the Fourth on the Place de la Concorde. The next parade was on July 14th, known as Bastile Day, or the French Victory Day.

The next move of the regiment was to London, where it paraded on July 19th in the British Victory Day parade. Leaving London on the 23rd the regiment went back to Paris, where it passed in review before Gen. John J. Pershing prior to his trip into the Army of Occupation. Then it was ordered to Brest, where it was held for nearly a month, finally boarding the Leviathan on August 29th. General Pershing boarded the Leviathan on September 1st, and the ship sailed that same day, arriving at Hoboken September 8th.

The regiment went at once to Camp Mills, N. Y., and paraded as guard of honor for General Pershing in New York with the First Division on September 10th. Then the regiment was taken to Washington, where, a week later, September 17th, it acted in the same capacity for the parade there. Immediately afterward it left for Camp Meade, Md., and by September 27th the emergency members of the Third Army Composite Regiment had been mustered out, and the rest had been returned to their former organizations.

ENGINEERS' COLORS ARE DECORATED

The colors of the Sixth Engineers were decorated with the Croix de Guerre with palm on Thursday morning, November 20, by Col. E. G. Peyton, acting commander of the Third Division.

The award was conferred upon the regiment by Marshal Petain of France the citation being forwarded to division headquarters through the War Department.

The decoration was awarded in recognition of the work of the Sixth Engineers in constructing pontoon bridges across the Marne in the middle of July, 1918, under heavy bombardment from the enemy, and later throwing down their tools and helping the infantry push the enemy across the Vesle river.

In the parade manouvers attending the ceremony the thin ranks of the regiment were formed into a few squads and led by Col. C. L. Sturdevant, who is commanding the regiment at the present time. After the reading of the citation by Col. Fred H. Turner, chief of staff of the division, Col. E. G. Peyton pinned the French medal upon the colors of the regiment.

This is the seventh organization of the Third Division to be awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French government. The 10th, 18th and 76th Field Artillery regiments, the 30th and 38th Infantry regiments and the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion all had the Croix de Guerre pinned on their colors before the division left Europe.

The translation of the citation order is as follows:

"After the approval of the general, commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, the marshal of France, commander in chief of the French Army of the East, cites in army orders the Sixth Regiment, American Engineers.

"In the most difficult conditions, it has given proof the righest qualities of perseverance and faithfulness, proving at all times its ability to surmount every obstacle. It particularly distinguished itself in the organization of positions on the south bank of the Marne, 15 July, 1918, and thus largely contributed to the breaking up of the German attack. In spite of violent bambardment it constructed pontoon bridges over the Marne and taking a direct part in the combat, aided the infantry in driving back the enemy across the Veslo.

"Signed: The Marshal of France, commander in chief of the French Armies in the East. "Petain."

Quotas Are Announced for Foreign Service

A recent call for enlistments for foreign service gave the following quotas for the different foreign departments:

For the Panama Canal Department —Infantry, 1,232; cavalry, 77; coast artillery, 1,347; engineer corps, 258; signal corps, 118; medical department (not including veterinary and dental corps), 165; ordnance department, 63; quartermaster corps(not including construction division), 140.

For Philippine Department —Coast artillery, 1,30; ordnance department, 43; engineer corps, 221; medical department (not including veterinary and dental corps), 261.

For the Hawaiian Department—Ordnance department, 70.

For Alaska—Infantry, 115.

For Siberia—Infantry, 1,200; signal corps, 13.

For American Forces in France and Germany—Infantry, 800; engineer corps, 56.

The chances to go back to France and Germany were quickly seized by many of the men, however, so that the only openings now for service in the A. E. F. are for a few qualified railway engineers.

GEN. PERSHING SOON TO VISIT AT CAMP PIKE

Starts on Extensive Tour Over Country to Inspect All Army Camps and Equipment.

Gen. John J. Pershing will visit Camp Pike and the headquarters of the Third Division in the near future on an extensive inspection tour of the cantonments ad posts throughout the coutry.

General Pershing and his official suite will leave Washington on Dec 3, going first to Camp Lee, Va. After the inspection of Camp Lee, the commander in chief and his party will proceed to the Southeastern Department, arriving on December 7 at the headquarters at Charleston, S. C. Following the tour in this region the Central Department will next be inspected.

Upon the arrical of the holidays General Pershing will proceed to Lincoln, Neb., where he will spend Christmast and New Year's with his son and his sisters. On January 5 he will resume his inspection tour, though the details from that time on have not yet been arranged.

The point to be visted after the holidays are: Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., headquarters of the Southern Department: Ellington Field, Houston, Tex.; Fort Sill, Okla., and Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., followed by return to Washington.

The points visited by the party will cover more than 100 camps, aviation fields and munition plants. The purpose of General Pershing making this extensive itinerary is to inspect all the manufacturing machinery for war supplies and all the training equipment in the hands of the goverment preliminary to recommending to the secretary of war a comprehensive plan for maintaining adequate facilities for backing up the military establishment.

Stars and Stripes Is Oldest National Emblem

Few people realize that the United States flag is the oldest existing national emblem of its kind. This, however, is true.

The Stars and Stripes was adopted June 14, 1777.

Other countries adopted the use of a flag afterwards: France, 1794; Great Britain, 1801; Spain, 1785; Norway and Sweden, 1817; Italy, 1848; Portugal, 1816; Belgium, 1831; Germany 1870. More countries have employed this custom still more recently.

In times of peace the flag should not, according to correct usage, be permitted to fly all night, except at the grave of the author of "The Star Spangled Banner," Francis Scott Key. However, under a recent ruling of the War Department the American flag may float at night, provided it is for patriotic purposes.

The significance of the colors in the flag, as given by the Continental Congress, is that the red indicates hardiness and valor, white purity, and blue watchfulness, and justice.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TRADE

During September the United States imported nearly $2,000,000 worth of goods from Germany, and exported to that country goods to the value of $9,000,000.

For the nine months ending with September the import trade totaled nearly $3,000,000 and exports about $34,000,000. Before the war exports for nine months ran to about $275,000,000.

Since the end of August the nation's debt has had a drop of $385,000,000. It is now a little over $26,000,000,000.

COLONEL SEEKING JOB IS SHOCKED

Finds Former Orderly in Charge of Bureau.

MANY SUCH CASES IN CANADA

Many Men of Modest Station in Civil Life Won Deserved Promotion in War—Wherever Possible Recognition of Efficiency in Army Is Being Awarded—Bulk of Army Slipping Back Into Civil Life Without Creating a Ripple.

Curious situations arising out of the question of rank in the Canadian army during the war are being duplicated in accentuated form on the return of the soldiers to civil life. The cases of bank managers or occupants of high industrial positions who found themselves serving as privates or as junior officers under majors and colonels who had been their employees before the war are now being reversed, often in ludicrous fashion.

One Canadian colonel who for four years had been responsible for the bodies and souls of 1,000 men, each of whom was ready to give up his life on the colonel's order, found on his return to civil life that he could not get a job. Finally he decided to apply to a government employment bureau, but on entering the office found himself face to face with his former orderly, a lance-corporal, who on more than one occasion had led him a merry dance and had often been the subject of disciplinary measures. The ex-colonel did not apply for a job, but took advantage of the opportunity to exchange greetings and good wishes and utter a few platitudes about the weather.

Another officer of high rank took a position soliciting advertising. Humbly approaching the owner of a smart cigar store, he found himself face to face with a former private in his ranks with whom he had had many unpleasant collisions. The ex-major executed a tactical retirement by purchasing a package of cigarettes.

Many Won Better Jobs.

The case of a Calgary barber who enlisted as a private and earned promotion on the field to the rank of major, who now doesn't fancy a return in barbering, has many parallels throughout the country. Generally speaking the private who attained high rank during the war is regarded as having developed qualities which, no matter what his former occupation was, ought to find recognition on his return to civil life. Wherever possible this recognition is being awarded.

John P. Girvan, a sorter in the Toronto general post office, enlisted as a private in August, 1914. In the closing campaign of the war Private Girvan had become Major Girvan, acting lieutenant in command of his battalion, with D. S. C., M. C., and Croix de Guerre ribbons on his breast. A few weeks ago Major Girvan reported for duty to the post office where five years ago he had laid down the position of sorter. The post office authorities took council and decided not to send Major Girvan back to his sorter's position. Instead they made him assistant to the superintendent and gave him charge of the night staff, a position ordinarily reached only after a lifetime's work in the civil service.

Ex-Major Rings Up Fares.

Other cases have not been so satisfactorily disposed of. A former major is serving as a street car conductor, the same position he occupied when he enlisted as a private at the beginning of the war. Asked why he did not endeavor to secure a position more in keeping with his rank in the army, he said: "This is the one job in civil life I know. If I tried to pitchfork myself into some other job I might make a fizzle of it and become a bum for the rest of my life."

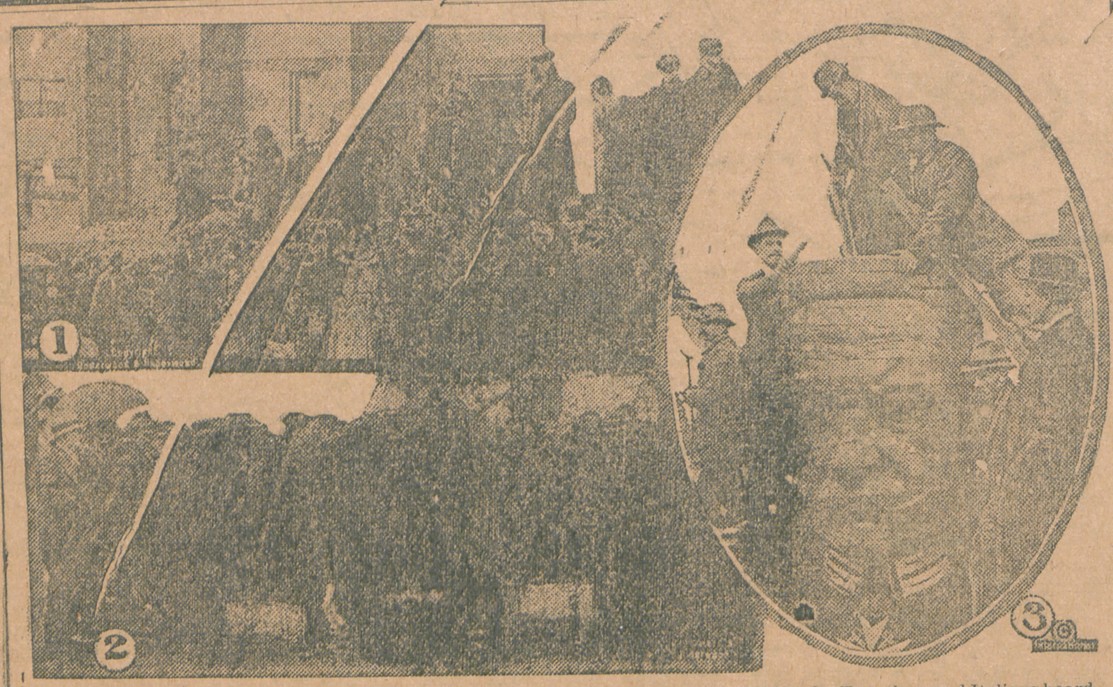
The fact is that the great bulk of Canada's army is slipping back into civil life without creating a ripple on the surface. According to government figures recently announced, 316,589 men have been released from the army since the signing of the armistice. Of this total no less than 189,000 men have made no application for employment and have presumably slipped back into places that were waiting for them. Out of 68,778 men who have applied for employment, 61,278 have been placed.

From these it appears that since the armistice more than 200,000 men have been reabsorbed into Canadian civil life and that some 60,000 still remain to be absorbed. Many of these latter are doubtless students, candidates for vocational training, or young men taking things easy for a time before seeking employment.

Earns $4 a Day With One Hand.

Despite the loss of her left hand in an accident, Miss Mina Train of Sacramento, Cal., is making her own way through the world. She is now earning $4 a day peeling and slicing fruit in a local cannery, and by holding the fruit with her left elbow, is able to work as rapidly as two-handed employees.

After wandering at large for two days, "Bill," a Florida alligator, owned by Edward Rose of Kenton, O., returned to his tank where he and his partner "Lib" live. Bill crawled over the edge of the tank and disappeared.



1—Bread line of steel strikers outside their commissary at Youngstown, Ohio. 2—Two thousand Italians boarding the Guiseppi Verdi at New York to sail for Italy, because, as many of them said, they had been deprived of their beer and wine. 3—Head of the great wooden statue of Hindenburg which was used as a means to raise funds during the war, lying in the Tiergarten, Berlin.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Treaty and Covenant of League Killed for Present by the Action of the Senate.

BOTH SIDES DISOWN BLAME

Ratification With Modified Reservations May Come at Next Session—Efforts to Avert Coal Shortage Disaster—President Wilson Summons New Industrial Conference.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The treaty with Germany, including the covenant of the League of Nations, is dead for the present so far as the United States is concerned. Everyone knows that, but opinions as to who killed it differ irreconcilably.

The lethal dose administered to the pact in the senate was compounded of stubbornness, desire for revenge, personal pride, partisanship and desire to protect America against the more or less imaginary plots of foreign nations.

The firmness of the president and his most ardent supporters lasted just a little too long. Otherwise a compromise might have been reached which would have been measurably satisfactory to all except a few irreconcilables—so few that they would have been snowed under. But when Senator Hitchcock took to Mr. Wilson in his sick room the news that Senator Lodge and his followers had adopted the committee list of reservations, the president declared he would pigeonhole the treaty if it were ratified in that shape, and asked the Democratic senators to vote solidly against the ratification. He gave no hint that he would accept any compromise, and the Republicans, with the few Democrats who had stood with them all through the fight, thereupon brought the matter to a final vote at once.

For four and a half hours there were roll calls and parliamentary maneuvers in the course of which Hitchcock vainly tried to get a vote on a mild reservation resolution, but the Republicans were too angry to listen to him. Twice the senate voted on the Lodge resolution of ratification with reservations and twice it was defeated, the first time by 39 to 55 and the second time by 41 to 51. Between these roll calls a vote was taken on Underwood's resolution for unqualified ratification. This was beaten, 38 to 53. On the Lodge resolution 13 Republicans voted in the negative both times. These senators had declared themselves against the treaty and league unreservedly. The mild reservation Republicans could have been captured for a compromise if Mr. Wilson and Senator Hitchcock had started on that line earlier, but as it was Lodge was able to hold them in line throughout.

While the treaty is admittedly dead, it may be brought to life at the regular session which begins Monday, December 1. If President Wilson re-submits it to the senate and shows a disposition to accept modified reservations, it is not unlikely that it will be ratified in such a way that the other powers will acquiesce. The alternative before the senate will be adoption of the resolution introduced by Senator Lodge just before adjournment Wednesday night and referred to the committee on foreign relations without debate. This declares the state of war between the United States and Germany to be at an end. It requires the concurrence of the house but, according to general practice, no action by the president follows.

Senator Borah, one of the irreconcilables, who wants to keep the United States wholly aloof from the affairs of the rest of the world, predicts that the treaty, with the league covenant included, and with the Lodge reservations somewhat modified, will ultimately be ratified. According to Mr. Hitchcock, many of the reservations are objectionable chiefly because of the language in which they are couched. Advices from London and Paris lead to the belief that if such objections were removed the other great powers would not hesitate to accept the American reservations. They all feel that without the participation of the United States the League of Nations would be a phantom thing, and in the words of General Smuts: "The machinery of the league is wanted to save civilization from dissolving into fragments, from falling into decay. It alone can save tottering Europe."

One London correspondent says most Englishmen with a knowledge of world affairs would not be unpleased to see the league plan fail, because they desire an Anglo-France-American alliance rather than a league in which every little nation would have equal powers with the great nations.

French officials were disappointed but not surprised by the action of the American senate. They are more interested just now in the fate of the Franco-American defense pact. It is taken for granted that the allied powers will put the Versailles treaty into effect not later than December 1. Before this is done, Germany must sign the protocol to the treaty. The German delegates are objecting to the provision requiring them to make reparation for the warships sunk in Scapa Flow and want to argue the question.

So far the government's legal victory over the striking coal miners has proved but hollow. The union leaders said no court action could compel the men to work, and up to the present they have made good on that proposition. In some fields some mines have resumed operation, but the number is so small that the situation is growing decidedly desperate. Many trains have been cancelled and industries all over the country are becoming alarmed.

When he opened the conference between the operators and the mine union leaders in Washington, Secretary of Labor Wilson told them they must get together. Later Fuel Administrator Garfield laid before the scale committees figures that demonstrated these two things:

That the 60 per cent increase demanded by the miners is unreasonable and impossible.

That the operators have a margin heretofore paid out in excess profit taxes upon which to base an increase of wages to the miners without necessitating a rise in the price of coal to the public.

Dr. Garfield then told the conferees that the country must and should have coal, and while he uttered no threats, it was the belief in Washington that if an agreement were not reached, the government would resort to extreme measures. What these would be can only be conjectured, though it may be it would follow the example of Kansas and North Dakota, where the state has taken over the operation of the mines by proclamation of the governor.

Meanwhile Director General Hines of the railroad administration is doing everything possible to conserve the nation's supply of coal and to distribute it equitably. He has forbidden any unnecessary use of fuel by railroads and industrial plants. Also he has placed a censorship on all news concerning the coal situation because, he said, of false rumors that had been attributed to officials of the administration. Mr. Hines is especially endeavoring to keep as much traffic and industry moving as is possible and is revising freight traffic to reduce unnecessary mileage. The announced priority in allowances and deliveries is being continued. So far there has been no embargo placed on freight.

In Colorado another strike of coal miners was called on Friday by the district president because of allegations that not all the striking miners had been given re-employment. Those who were not taken back, said the operators, were connected with the I. W. W. Hundreds of miners in the New River fields of West Virginia who had returned to work quit again because the operators had discontinued the "check off" system for the collection of union dues.

President Wilson has taken the advice of the group representing the public in the recent futile industrial conference and has called another, the delegates to which are not divided up into groups. He has invited 17 men to be members of this new conference and has asked them to meet in Washington on December 1. The citizens thus honored are:

Secretary Wilson of the labor department; former United States Attorney-General Thomas W. Gregory; former United States Attorney-General George W. Wickersham; former Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover; former Secretary Oscar S. Straus of the commerce department; Henry M. Robinson of Pasadena, Cal., Prof. Frank W. Taussig, former chairman of the tariff commission; former Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts; former Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York; former Governor Henry C. Stuart of Virginia; Dr. W. O. Thompson of Ohio State university; Richard Hooker of Springfield, Mass., George T. Slade of St. Paul; Julius Rosenwald of Chicago; Owen D. Young of New York city; H. J. Waters of Manhattan, Kan.; Stanley King of Boston.

In his letter of invitation the president says: "It is not expected that you will deal directly with any condition which exists today, but that you may be fortunate enough to find such ways as will avoid the repetition of these deplorable conditions."

The bolsheviki, while still ostensibly trying for peace with the Baltic nations and ultimately with the entente, are scoring decided successes against the Russian armies that oppose them. Kolchak and his Siberian forces have been driven further east and have given up Omsk, the seat of their government, and several other important cities. The soviet commanders claim to have captured 28,000 of Kolchak's men at Omsk. General Denikine also has given ground before the bolsheviki in southwestern Russia. The campaign of General Yudenitch against Petrograd has collapsed and after retreating to Esthonia he resigned his command in the effort to avoid internment of his troops by the Esthonians. Some 20,000 of his men, it is reported, joined the bolshevik army.

In Vladivostok there was a two days' rebellion headed by General Gaida. After bloody combats in the streets and suburbs Gaida was wounded and captured and the revolt was quelled.

D'Annunzio pulled off another spectacular stunt, which may or may not mean anything. Leaving Fiume, he proceeded with some warships to Zara where amidst the plaudits of the populace he formally added the Dalmatian coast to the Italian domain. Spalato, he promised, should come next.

The general elections in France resulted in a great rout of the radicals. They lost many seats in the chamber and Clemenceau's victory was so pronounced that his elevation to the presidency of France is considered not unlikely.

Real trouble with Mexico looms as a result of the arrest of Consular Agent Jenkins at Puebla on charges connected with his abduction and ransom. The government warned Mexico that Jenkins must be released and that any further molestation of him would "seriously affect the relations between the United States and Mexico, for which the government of Mexico would assume sole responsibility." The Mexicans accused Jenkins of collusion with the bandits who kidnaped him.

At the request of the government the Supreme court is expediting its hearing of the cases for and against the war-time prohibition act and the enforcement law. Arguments began Thursday and the court promised an early decision. In this connection it was officially stated that the president would make no move to rescind the war-time prohibition act until peace had been formally declared.

Secretary of the Treasury Glass has entered the senate as successor to the late Senator Martin of Virginia. Mr. Glass accepted the appointment on the advice of President Wilson. It was said his place at the head of the treasury would be filled by John Skelton Williams, whose appointment as controller of the currency has not been confirmed by the senate.

Jobs Are Waiting in Civil Service

Former service men who are having trouble in getting permanent employment may be able to find openings that interest them in the list of positions that the government has to offer. Some of these jobs pay as high as $195 per month with board.

These positions are in the navy yards, ordnance plants and various other undertakings throughout the country. Besides unskilled labor there is a demand for carpenters, machinists, electricians, painters, engineers, stevedores, toolmakers, blacksmiths, firemen, surveyors and all kinds of skilled workmen.

These men are wanted principally in the yards at Puget Sound, Wash.; Key West, Fla.; Washington, D. C.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Charleston, S. C., and the various arsenals scattered throughout the country from Newport, R. I., to Portland, Ore.

Anyone may obtain a complete list of the positions open by writing to the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington for the booklet entitled "Opportunities for Government Employment." Postmasters throughout the country can usually furnish the blanks and the information needed in making application, besides directing one to the nearest representative of the United States Civil Service Commission, who has full details.

All these positions offered by the government are civil service positions, and the law requires that ex-service men be given the preference over all others.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE GIFT.

Humorous incidents in connection with the war are not yet exhausted, and Ian Hay gives this one in his latest book, "The Last Million," in connection with the capture of a village from the Germans. A detachment of infantry arrived at the village only to find that a tank had beaten them by four minutes in the race to the market square. The usual young officer was in charge, and when the major came along he handed the village over to his superior officer, and then shyly asked for something to show, "just show, sir, that we were here first." The major thought he could fix that, and solemnly wrote out a receipt: "Received from the officer commanding British tank Bing Boy one village, in good condition."

CATHEDRAL SUFFERS NO GREAT DAMAGE

Cardinal Lucon Says Reims Art Works Easily Can Be Restored.

After all, the Reims cathedral has not suffered from German bombardments and fire so much as was at first supposed, Cardinal Lucon has told a representative of the Paris Intransigeant. The cardinal announced that divine service would be resumed in the cathedral from November 1, but the holy office will be restricted to the altar of the Virgin and the ambulatory around it. These will accommodate only about 1,500 persons.

The interviewer describes how he met the cardinal at Reims in a simply furnished apartment of the archiepiscopal palace, with a shell hole in the wall. Cardinal Lucon, despite his seventy-seven years, still is hale and alert and he is an optimist.

"Destroyed, my cathedral? Why, no," he said. "The damage is much more easily reparable than is generally believed. A few ancient parts, it is true, cannot be replaced, but the beauty of the cathedral lay, first in its stained glass, secondly in its sculptures and third in its statuary.

"Of the stained glass, nine-tenths has been saved and brought to Paris. The remaining tenth can be restored by specialists, with the aid of much patience and a great number of colored photographs we have. As regards the sculptures, we shall use the numerous moldings we have of them. Many have had to be restored anyway in the course of centuries, such as for instance, the large piece representing the Assumption. That was restored in 1875.

"As for the statuary, we have moldings that it will be easy to reproduce the damaged parts. The pillars, with their ornamented capitals, have suffered little, only the two side doorways have been badly damaged by fire."

"Was there not some talk of leaving the cathedral as it was?" the reporter asked.

"If the evidences of Teutonic barbarity had to be preserved, let them be kept in a private museum," replied the cardinal gravely.

The Laconic Dinner.

"Pear."

"One, sir? They're rather small."

"Pair."

"Very good, sir. Shall I serve 'em whole?"

"Pare." —Boston Transcript.

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GENERAL PERSHING AND COMMITTEES ON MILITARY AFFAIRS HOLD DISCUSSION ON PROBLEMS OF REORGANIZING ARMY

At the present time, when the character of the future army of the United States is still a matter of conjecture, those who are connected with the permanent establishment and those who might be affected by the reorganization will find it of interest to know the general nature of the discussion that recently occurred when General John J. Pershing appeared before the joint session of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs. The account of the hearing as given by the Army and Navy Journal indicates the probable solution to many problems that will have to be met when the real work of reorganization really begins.

Nearly every member of the committees was present, Senator Wadsworth presiding and Chairman Kahn, of the House Committee on Military Affairs sitting with him. At the end of the long sessions of the first day, the impression that remained uppermost was of the soldier fresh from hard campaigns who saw things from the point of view of the battlefield, for on questions which had a bearing on the organization of the Army in the field General Pershing was exceedingly sure of himself. On other matters of present War Department administration he frankly admitted he was without information and that he could not give his views except after making an actual study at the War Department. His view of a General Staff was that of the staff which was organized in France and operated at General Headquarters, and his ideas of department and bureau administrative detail were interlocked with what he had in operation there. His testimony held the attention of a large audience of Army officers and civilians. General Pershing at the beginning of his testimony made a brief statement on the obligation of Congress and of the Army to give the nation the best military force consistent with its needs. He expressed his pleasure in appearing before the committee and stated that he had all too short a time to prepare in order to go deeply into all details. He was agreeable to Chairman Wadsworth's suggestion and took up section by section the bill, S. 2715, "to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the United States Army."

Reorganization Bill.

In the matter of the Air Service, General Pershing declared the future of air transportation cannot now be foretold. During the war the development was rapid. This service, given so great recognition by Great Britain, France and Italy, he said, should not lag behind in America; this nation should keep pace with all other nations. If Congress is of the opinion that aviation should be encouraged, then the appropriation for the Army, Navy, other departments and commercial aviation might be combined, first for military purposes and then for commercial purposes.

As to the Tank Corps, General Pershing stated that tanks had proved a very valuable implement for the Infantry, and development of tanks should be encouraged. They performed valuable service, but because the tanks used in the A. E. F. came from the British and French there was no great opportunity for training men in tank maneuvers before they went into action. The Tank Corps should not have a large organization; only sufficient men to carry on tank operations in connection with the Infantry. The Army Nurse Corps, he said, performed most excellent service abroad and it contained women of superior ability. In recognition of its work, the nurses should be given some rank to supply them the necessary military authority to carry out the instructions of military officers.

The question of promotions, General Pershing said, has been the cause of the most trouble in the officer personnel. All objections to the present system could be removed, he believed, by placing all officers of the Army on a single list. "At all times our difficulties have been due to differences over promotion; the line has felt that the staff corps receive an excess of promotions, and there has always been jealousy between the different arms of the Service. I can see no difficulty through an interchange in all branches of the Service through promotions by a single list. The advantage is such that I do not believe an opposite view can be successfully defended. As a matter of principle I am strongly in favor of service by the higher officers in the different arms, that they may be provided with the intimate knowledge of the Army all officers should possess. I think the single list should be adopted now, for it will enable all officers of the Army to take a larger view of our requirements." That concluded General Pershing's comment on the sections of the bill.

Universal Training.

Chairman Wadsworth expressed the view that perhaps in the discussion the first question should be that of universal military training. Senator Kirby, stating that he had a fixed opinion that the citizen soldier is the best in the world, said he did not believe the people would take kindly to the plan of inducting a million boys a year for the purpose of training. He said: "We made officers and soldiers in three months; then why train all our men for years?"

No officers were made in three months, General Pershing replied, adding: "The lesson of the war teaches us this very important fact, that we should make preparation in peace to meet every emergency. As an additional reason for training, it would have an excellent effect on our men as citizens, it would be in a sense a training school for citizenship. It is evident today throughout the United States that there are a large number of men who do not understand our institutions and what a free government means—men who reap all the advantages without filling any of their obligations to the Government. The draft showed that our men were thirty-two per cent illiterate, and that proves that we are not taking the pains we should in educating our youth. This thirty-two per cent is a menace because it is easily led by men of fanciful and radical views." Mr. Kirby advanced the argument that the public schools teach democracy and that it takes a life time to attain an education in citizenship, concluding: "I do not believe the Army is the place to educate men for anything but to fight."

General Pershing emphasized that military training would take men out of their local environments and it would broaden them and that the teaching they received in the camps made them realize that this was a real democracy. "They should be taught our language and as much as possible about our institutions. The advantages are so great that I think the cost has little bearing on it."

Mr. Wadsworth stated that the estimate submitted for three months' training of approximately 650,000 boys nineteen years old was $94,000,000 a year. He asked if General Pershing had any estimate for a six months' training period, and the latter replied that he had not gone into estimates of cost. In the six months' period, he stated, it was possible to go relatively further than in three months and prepare men better to meet the requirements of the battle line. Asked if he could tell the committee about the Australian system, General Pershing said he was uninformed about it, but that the Australians in France were good men. He stated that the first of the selective service men went into the line on August 20, 1918, and added if they had had military training prior to 1917 they would have been able to go into battle in substantially less time. Due to lack of training the American forces had a relatively higher number of casualties.

Age For Service.

Representative Hull asked: "On the question of an Army of men under twenty-one years old, would you suggest training at twenty-one, but for the practical difficulties in the way, and so think it wise to put the age at nineteen, and are these younger men best for fighting?" General Pershing replied to this: "It is not a question of ability to fight. At twenty-one years men are more mature and would perhaps for that reason make better soldiers; but I would not declare for a hard and fast rule on an enlisted strength of twenty-one years old and over."

Mr. Kahn asked: "Did not the fact that we went into the organization of a big Army have an effect on the enemy?" To which General Pershing replied: "The psychology of our going to war with a big Army had a serious effect on the morale of the enemy." After an interruption he continued: "I regard the plan as a part of our educational system rather than strictly military training; the two should go together and that system should extend to include the Regular Army, where some steps have already been taken. Instruction should be compulsory. We have shown overseas under the system of schools and the university at Beaune that under military discipline, when men are held to strict hours of military training and to certain study hours they could do as much in six months as could be done in a whole college year in this country. Our total attendance was 230,000 with 181,000 at post schools, 27,000 at centers, 8,000 at the university at Beaune, 6,000 at French and 2,000 at British institutions, all these in addition to the local schools in the units themselves. At the instruction course the attendance was 890,000, at lectures 750,000, making 1,670,000 men affected out of our force of 2,000,000."

Need of Reserve Force.

Chairman Wadsworth called attention to the fact that in the bill the War Department made no provision as to reserves, and General Pershing declared: "From a military standpoint it is essential that all men be placed in some organization and given a definite status. In that connection I may state that we have a very great asset in the units trained in the war, the Guard units and those of the National Army. Their divisions have returned home with a history, a pride of service, an esprit, and with high ideals of citizenship, all of which make a valuable asset to any organization and must be used as a basis for our system of training. These divisions should be maintained, and with the officers who served with them overseas as far as possible. I would hold them as reserve divisions into which we should feed officers and men from each locality from the training camps and thus we would build up a reserve available in any emergency. They should, if necessary, be organized in skeleton units to allow for expansion. I would keep the number, name, insignia and the personnel so far as it was possible. But I would keep the Regular Army always voluntary."

At this point Mr. Kahn put in the record a letter from the Training Camps Association requesting that section 39 on universal training be withdrawn from the bill. Answering Chairman Wadsworth, General Pershing stated he believed that there was in this country a serious lack of uniformity as to the physical examination and training of young men; it is absolutely neglected by our schools and it is greatly needed. To a question by Representative Greene, General Pershing said: "Education should be incidental and not vital to men who are to be used in war. I quite agree that we must not advance education over military training in the Regular Army. There are, too, advantages on the moral side. From our war experiences we know that the association of men under conditions of training developed a high moral sensibility, due to the patriotic impulse. There was really a self-imposed discipline among the men and those who had not been so before became very particular in that regard. When the time came to Teaching the necessity for moral cleanliness would be a great argument to put before the people in favor of military training."

When the comment on military training continued General Pershing said: "One point that should be brought out is in reference to the class of young men termed illiterate and those below the physical standard. We should go far enough to give these men special preliminary courses of three months to lift them out of their deficiency, so that they could go on in the regular training with those who are qualified. A great many defects of youth are remediable and our records will bear me out that a great many of our men are defective; I have seen it stated as high as 60 per cent"

Senator New asked: "Would it have been possible for an untrained military force to withstand an attack by a trained force half its size?" General Pershing believed it not possible, adding: "The average training of our men was about eleven months from the organization of a devision to its entrance into the line, therefore a large percentage had received excellent training. The many replacements made in camps over here did not have this high average. One must not run away with the idea that you can fight trained men with raw troops."

Methods of Promotion.

Promotion was then taken and General Pershing asserted that he firmly believed in promotion by selection, though he admitted the difficulty of applying any system was rather great. Of the many suggestions as to how selection was to be made none had appeared to be entirely satisfactory, and a very considerable percentage of army officers was opposed to its adoption. He thought the difficulties might be met by arranging officers in different grades on three lists, thus: (1) Officers suitable for promotion at once; (2) officers who should be retained in their grades; (3) officers unfitted for promotion, those who lack ability, energy and interest in their work. These men should be eliminated. He continued: "This brings up the question as to elimination of the dead timber present in our officer personnel. Elimination should be operative as soon as authority is granted by Congress. Coupled with elimination there should be provision for placing these officers on the retired list with, say pay computed at two and one half per cent a year for the number of years in the service." Asked if the limit should be 75 per cent, the level of retired pay for officers who had been efficient, he declared: "I would be inclined to fix the limit at 50 per cent. Elimination should be by boards of officers holding the same grade as the officers for elimination."

Developing further the matter of a single list, General Pershing recalled the discussion of the previous day, adding: "We have today discrepancies in relative rank. The older officers believe their merits have not been given due consideration. The existence of differences of opinion and of jealousy between line and staff has resulted in making it almost impossible to get a united opinion of the army as a whole in order to secure legislation making for the best administration of the army. There is constant pulling and hauling, and nearly every army officer here in Washington has a bill in his vest pocket which he thinks will meet the situation, but which on examination proves to be his favorite scheme for promotion. I had some of my own and on looking over them I find that they certainly did favor the cavalry.

"All officers of all arms could be placed on the same list. In operation, when an officer arrived at a certain place on the list he should be promoted no matter to what arm he belonged. This plan operated excellently in the army in France, and we found that artillery officers taking over cavalry duties made good, as officers did in nearly all cases of interchange. We assigned officers to the infantry, artillery and cavalry without regard to their previous service. As to the application of selection to a single list, it would operate as if applied to a single arm. For the staff the provision would be what is spoken of by some as 'running mates,' a system by which the staff officers would be carried along in relative positions to line officers. I can see no reasons for raising the rank of staff officers when detailed to staff corps, though there might be exception in regard to staff officers who were required to go to colleges for special education for a number of years; but this could be easily adjusted. I have found in conferences with officers that there is almost unanimous approval of a single list for promotion. The fault of the law for the equalization of rank is in the law itself. If the single list is adopted officers of the old army would start off from the same place."

Asked if he had been consulted on the War Department's bill, General Pershing stated he had not seen the draft of the bill until the previous day. Taking up the detail system again he said it had worked very well, continuing: "It was adopted to overcome stagnation that had existed in the departments for years—where the bureaus had developed no ability to function in time of war. I would continue the detail system in all the lower grades. In the technical departments a man after two details might be retained permanently. Promotion in any department would depend upon the flow of promotion in the whole army. It certainly is a ridiculous state of affairs that officers in the corps outrank officers who command troops," he added, when it was stated that an officer in the Medical Department had reached the grade of lieutenant colonel in fifteen years, while a lieutenant colonel of cavalry had served twenty-four years. He said the single list would operate for the Regular Army without regard to the temporary officers taken in time of war.

The General Staff.

Reverting to the general staff, Senator Wadsworth stated to General Pershing that there had been some discussion at the hearings of the friction existing because the general staff had performed some of the functions of the service and supply bureaus. General Pershing said: "The commanding general of an army in peace or war cannot himself handle all the details of the various supply bureaus or issue the orders to the various units, nor even carry out all the details connected with making war, so it has become necessary that he be assisted by officers qualified for various positions and capable of making decisions in his name to whom he delegates various duties. Consequently there has grown up the general staff. It is not an operative body; it would not undertake to furnish shoes, clothing and the like, nor would its officers take charge of motor truck transport or enter into the duties of the bureaus and supply departments. It would be expected to plan a campaign, to secure information, handle the questions involving the transportation of troops, training of troops and finally to co-ordinate the other arms and bureaus of the combatant forces. It is expected to co-ordinate all these functions so that there shall be no conflict between them. In France questions of the same sort are as over here. There was the question of locating hospitals, of dumps, and of the supply service, all wanting the same place. That decision was made by the general staff. The same principle is involved in peace, but the operation of supply departments is no function of the general staff."

General Pershing described the building up of his staff in France from "nothing" and the various functions of its units: G-1, the administrative section, had a maximum of twenty-seven officers; G-2 was in the intelligence section; G-3, operations; G-4, co-ordination; G-5, training. This system was applied in its entirety at G. H. Q., but in the division staff only three branches were functioning. At the armistice there were 350 officers at G. H. Q. In the Service of Supply he had practically the same staff organization. If the army was cut to 300,000, as he suggested, the staff could not be cut in proportion because the same duties were required whatever the size of the army, though there might be a slight reduction.

Answering a question of Mr. Crago, General Pershing stated that in order to provide general staff officers for emergencies the school system for staff officers established in France should be installed here, adding: "We ought to provide for a greatly increased number of general staff officers, and I would provide that no officers could be detailed to the general staff unless he had taken the staff course and passed it successfully. I would have every officer detached from the line for staff duty take the course at the general staff school in order that he would understand the exact working of the machinery both on the side of the bureaus and the general staff. I would strongly recommend that no officer be detailed to the general staff except from an eligible list of graduates. The only exception would be in favor of men who come into the army during the war and proved by their ability they could be entrusted to staff duty. We have at least 250 men of general staff experience in the war to start with."

Special Training.

Answering Mr. Kahn, who pointed out criticism of officers trained at the Leavenworth school, General Pershing said: "I wish every officer who had tactical command might have had the excellent training given at Leavenworth. That school should be very much extended and it would add to the efficiency of the army if all officers could be given the school's advantages. I hope we shall have schools conducted by Leavenworth graduates. I would have graduates of the Military Academy take its courses, but not before taking command, for they should have experience with troops before going to the Leavenworth tactical school."

To Mr. Greene's inquiry, he stated that no staff officer should have authority to issue orders other than in the name of his chief. Staff members assigned to tactical units have only an advisory duty and consequently at no time should command of troops be out of the hands of line officers. He did not approve of a general staff going into the details of the management of the departments. Answering Senator Warren, he said: "The chief of staff is an assistant of the secretary of war, with no authority to carry out the secretary's orders. It is probable that the conduct of operations here at home grew out of the large problems before the general staff and the bureaus. Each department led to a great deal of confusion. I attribute that to a lack of a proper co-ordinated general staff. It emphasizes the need of a central control of the departments."

Senator Wadsworth stated, "In Washington we have a general staff divided into two parts, the War Department general staff operative with the departments, and the War Plans Division." He asked if the War Plans Division should exercise a certain degree of independence in reaching certain conclusions and that Congress be given access to its plans, instead of their being locked up in a safe that is inviolate? General Pershing said: "Their purpose is to submit plans to the secretary of war and indirectly to the Congress. I have not studied the operations of the general staff here, and to answer intelligently I would have to make a special study at the War Department. I have seen only a diagram of the various duties of this staff—and words may mean anything. Perhaps if the planning division were brought into contact with Congress and through it with the people it might tend to popularize the army with the people.

Organization of Reserve.

Senator Wadsworth recalled the discussion of a reserve and asked that General Pershing develop that question further. He answered: "We have in all the divisions that were organized for war a great military asset which should be used as a basis for the organization of a reserve. The men who were in those divisions should come in voluntarily, and I do not think there is any question but that officers and men would volunteer en masse. The local feature of a divisional organization is important and should not be disturbed."

A general discussion of the composition of the divisions ensued, which led up to inquiries as to what would be done relative to the National Guard and questions as to its war service. General Pershing said the guard had done good service considering the limitations of its opportunities, adding: "In any organization from now on, I am speaking of National Guard and National Army divisions, there must be a very complete sympathy between them and the Regular Army, and a strong desire on the part of the Regular Army to develop those divisions. This can be done by selecting special instructors from the Regular Army to prepare the young men under training for duty in these divisions. The War Department would always know the construction of these divisions was being carried on and in case of war could issue orders direct for these divisions to move. Promotions in the divisions should be confined to reserve officers and it should be carried through up to and including major general. By doing this you would have the heartiest co-operation all around in building up a citizen army.

"We must allocate the trained men to divisions by law according to locality, otherwise there would be confusion in time of emergency. I feel so strongly on this I consider it vital, and no one realizes it more than the men who served at the front and learned the necessity of organization and the need for inculcating of esprit and morale. I would carry out the reserve feature in all corps and departments, even to having a general staff corps of reserve officers." General Pershing believed that reserve divisions should be inducted into the service by divisions and not through the operation of the selective service law.

Increase in Pay.

On the question of pay, General Pershing declared: "I wish to give strong emphasis to the necessity of a readjustment. I learn that many officers are living a hand-to-mouth existense and as a result many of our most valuable officers are leaving the army. At this time we cannot afford to dispense with officers who have had experience in the war. Some step should be taken to meet this aggravated situation of the officers and the enlisted men. I would suggest a small increase in pay and in addition some additional number of rations; also a larger allowance for commutation of quarters. Some such plan will probably meet the requirements of the situation until the dollar again buys a dollar's worth of supplies. I doubt if we ever will reach a period when the base pay of 1908 will meet the requirements."

Recurring to the Finance Department, General Pershing said if it were adopted there should come some agency which would control expenditures. If there developed a budget system he thought it would work out much as does the system now in use. A budget system, he thought, might very well be extended to all departments. When it was suggested that Congress might thereby lose touch with War Department administration, General Pershing stated that Congress would be remiss if it did not analyze before it handed over lump sums in appropriations. Senator Wadsworth said he thought Congress would lose control, but General Pershing pointed out that should Congress desire to indicate what the funds should encompass it could itemize in that particular direction, but he insisted that it would be to the advantage of the War Department to control all appropriations, because it would tend toward increased economy and efficiency.

Mr. Hull asked: "Suppose we were to specify $300,000,000 for the next year, do you think the army could handle that uncontrolled?" General Pershing remarked: "I don't think the army would have any difficulty in figuring out how to spend $300,000,000."

Senator Wadsworth directed attention to the table accompanying the War Department bill which shows that the heavy artillery guns are assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps. General Pershing said: "From a tactical standpoint and from the standpoint of organization there is no question that all mobile artillery used with troops in the field should be made part of the Field Artillery."

Emergency Officers.

Mr. Kahn, declaring there are now 2,000 vacancies in the officer personnel of the Regular Army, and that the Congress had authorized 18,000 officers until June 30, 1920, said he understood it was the purpose of the War Department to work into the Regular Army some of the emergency officers. He asked: "Should these be infiltrated at their present grades or at lower grades?" General Pershing said: "You could not require men of experience in the war to start at the bottom. We should recognize the ability and service of many of these men, and if taken into the Regular Army they should not face more than a slight reduction in grade." Mr. Greene pointed out that some hold rank superior to Regular Army officers of long service who have been demoted and that demotion has entailed some awkward situations. General Pershing did not think it quite fair to adopt holding emergency officers in grade higher than officers of long standing as a policy. While these emergency officers cannot really take places to compare favorably beside men who had served through

(Continued on Page 7.)

Expressions of General Pershing Before the Military Committee:

"I would keep the Regular Army always voluntary."

"One must not run away with the idea that you can fight trained men with raw troops."

"At twenty-one years men are more mature, and would perhaps for that reason make better soldiers."

"From a military standpoint it is essential that all men be placed in some organization and given a definite status."

"The lesson of the war teaches us this very important fact, that we should make preparations in peace to meet every emergency."

"We have in all the divisions that were organized for war a great military asset which should be used as a basis for the organization of a reserve. The men who were in those divisions should come in voluntarily, and I do not think there is any question but that officers and men would volunteer en masse."

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GENERAL PERSHING'S PRAISE.

"Your achievement, which is scarcely to be equalled in American history, must remain a source of proud satisfaction to the troops who participated in the last campaign of the war. The American people will remember it as the realization of the hitherto potential strength of the American contribution toward the cause to which they had sworn allegiance. There can be no greater reward for a soldier or for a soldier's memory." —Pershing.

THE DIVISION EMBLEM.

The three white stripes stand for the three operations in which the Third Division took part—the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. The blue stands for the loyalty of those who placed their lives on the altar of self-sacrifice in defense of American ideals of liberty and democracy.

EDITORIAL

NOT GUILTY, JUDGE!

Last summer the editor of Judge saw in The Watch on the Rhine, a poem that tickled his funny bone quite merrily—so merrily, in fact, that he failed to notice the explanation that preceded the poem.

The result was that he reprinted the poem in Judge over the name of a person who made no claim whatever to the authorship of the poem. Later, when this editor discovered that the poem was an old one and was not the work of the person to whom he had hastily attributed it, he excused himself thus in an article entitled "A Plagiarized Poem":

> It sometimes happens that one meets an old acquaintance whose identity for the moment is lost in the effect which a new hat produces. Judge pleads guilty to a lapse of the faculty of recognition and apologizes to Arthur Guiterman for publishing in its department of reprints on September 20 a poem with the title, "The Baby, the Bunny and the Prophylactic Pup," which was clipped from The Watch on the Rhine, published by soldiers of the A. E. F. in Germany, and which bore the name as author of Major R. S. McKenzie. This major ought to be court-martialed, for he is a plagiarist.
>
> This amusing poem, written by Arthur Guiterman, was collected in his volume entitled "The Laughing Muse," published in 1915 by Harper & Brothers. Its original publication was nine years earlier, in The Woman's Home Companion, for July, 1906, with the title, "Strictly Germ Proof."
>
> This poem has been stolen by more than one conscienceless person and published erroneously as original by more than one reputable journal. A. Francis Walker put his name to it and it was printed by the New York World as original with him some time ago, under the title, "The Modern Way." Punch, of London, recently printed it as original with one of its contributors, under the title, "A Germless Eden;" and it has had other adventures at the hands of persons not entitled to it in publications which assumed that they were first in giving a good thing to the world.

Major R. S. McKenzie, whom the editor of Judge would have court-martialed for plagiarism, made no claim to authorship of the poem in question. He included it in a memorandum to The Watch on the Rhine, making the following introductory explanation:

> Headquarters Third Division,
> Office of the Division Surgeon,
> U. S. A. P. O. 740—American E. F.
>
> The following is taken from the Weekly Bulletin from office of the Chief Surgeon, S. O. S., American E. F., and is furnished as a contribution to The Watch on the Rhine.

A copy of the poem then appeared under the title, "A Germless Eden," the same title used when the poem appeared in Punch not long before. The memorandum was then signed by the person who had issued it, Major R. S. McKenzie, Assistant Division Surgeon, but the poem itself was unsigned—presumably as it had appeared in the Chief Surgeon's Weekly Bulletin from which Major McKenzie had taken it.

The Watch on the Rhine published the entire memorandum under the heading, "The Baby and the Bunny and the Prophylactic Pup." If the editor of Judge had glanced at the introductory sentence he need not have blundered.

Incidentally, this poem appeared in the issue of The Watch on the Rhine dated Friday, June 13. This ominous date may have worked a hoodoo upon the poor editor of Judge.

At any rate Major McKenzie and The Watch on the Rhine are both as free of blame in the matter as the antiseptic baby and the prophylactic pup of the poem were free of germs, and the denouncement appearing in Judge is wholly unwarranted.

COMMENT FROM OTHER PAPERS

'Everywhere you go—on the trains, in the streets—you'll hear people say that in ten years the Germans will be back in France, and that they will take back all and more than they lost. But it seems to be chiefly talk. They are so used to spreading propaganda that it has become second nature with them.

"You also hear them prophesying a Japanese-American war. On all sides that is being talked, as though it were one of the things they would particularly like to see happen. A lot of professional German army officers, out of a job now since the German army has been reduced, have gone to Japan. That is true beyond doubt, and many others are fighting in the ranks of the Bolsheviki.

"Germany is particularly trying to get the good will of Russia, so that Germany can monopolize Russian trade when Russia begins to quiet down.

"Thousands of Germans are emigrating to South America and to Mexico, and they undoubtedly will be used as a means to develop South American and Mexican trade for Germany."—Atlanta Journal (quoting Capt. Sam Cronheim).

"Clemenceau at Strasburg!" The phrase does more than to suggest one of the world's great dramatic scenes. It embodies a half century's history of a great nation. That sense of fitness which is characteristic of France in a higher degree, perhaps, than of any other nation in the world, could have devised nothing more appropriate than that the old "Tiger" should begin his last great political battle in that city which for more than a generation had typified the national bereavement of France, and which under his heroic administration had been redeemed and made to typify that natian's exceeding great joy. Nor was the theme unworthy of the occasion. The order of the day which Georges Clemeanceau there gave to France, "Work!" is above all the most important and the most profitable that can be given to and be obeyed by the whole world.—Harvey's Weekly.

Glib liars, those Huns are. Admiral von Reuter pretends to try to justify the treacherous sinking of the German ships at Scapa Flow on the ground that he was "obliged to assume that war had again broken out" because the British press had announced rejection of the German counter proposals to the peace treaty. And as he "acted in the conviction that it was war," he demands that he and his subordinates shall be treated in accordance with the rules of war. Of course the world knows, and he knows that the world knows, that he is lying, and that in fact he sank the ships not because he thought war had started again but because he knew that peace was assured. His act was a characteristic piece of Teutonic spite, for which it is gratifying to know that he and his fellows will be made to pay full price.—Harvey's Weekly.

The United States could organize, clothe, arm, feed and pay a body of Mexicans, who for clothes, food and pay would be willing to pacify their country and put it in order and keep it in order.

That would be giving Mexico a chance to work out its own salvation. It has no chance now because it does not get a government which can and will support the law-abiding Mexicans in their desire to get the benefits of peace.

Mexico could be civilized and its waste places returned to production if the United States would intervene with the purpose of reclaiming Mexico.

A few raids will not do this. Real intervention would.—Chicago Tribune.

"I'm off the army for life,"—or words to that broad, general effect—was what thousands of doughboys said when they were discharged and thought themselves forever done with mud and cooties and drilling and saluting superiors and other pestiferousness going with army life. But by now, we are informed, a lot of those same doughboys have changed their minds, and not a few of them are drifting back into the service in response to the call for men for the new army being built up by Uncle Sam.—Literary Digest.

MISS BADGER IS STILL IN EUROPE

An extract from a letter received at the office of The Watch on the Rhine from Arthur C. Badger of Boston regarding Miss Doris Badger, who was formerly a Y. M. C. A. worker with the Third Division, will doubtless be of interest to the many members of the Third Division who knew her.

Mr. Badger is having The Watch on the Rhine sent to Miss Badger, giving as her address 20 Rue Lafayette, care of Brown Brothers, Paris, France.

The extract from his letter is as follows:

"You may be interested to know that Miss Badger was with the Third Division at Kottenheim doing Y. M. C. A. canteen work while this division occupied that region. She is still over in Europe, located at the present time at the little town of Vic sur Aisne. She was at Lille with the Duryear contingent doing reconstruction work in Belgium until about the middle of October. Since that time she has been with the committe for devasted France and will be there probably through the winter. She is very much interested in this work and has charge of the children in this particlar district."

Without a Grouch

Here is what the Snyder Record of Snyder, Tex., says of a former Third Division man upon his return home:

"George M. Autry came in home Thursday of last week from overseas and went to work Friday as foreman and assistant manager of the Record. George was with the Third Division and spent 18 months with the American Expeditionary Forces while they made the world safe for democracy. He saw service with his division in all six of the major operations in France, in which his division took part, and since the armistice has been with the Army of Occupation. George doesn't boast of anything similar to a Sunday school picnic while the fighting was in progress, but he comes home without a grouch against his officers, President Wilson or the United States government."

* *
* LET'S GO BACK! *
* "The people in the towns *
* where the Third Division was, *
* while on the Rhine, want the *
* Third to come right back, and *
* they want no other outfits." *
* Cpl. F. J. Kerley, *
* M. T. C. 336, *
* Coblenz, Germany. *
* *

Raising the Rent.

"If you can supply me with two rooms I'll give you ten pounds a week."

"You're too late; a gentleman promised to marry me for them two rooms."—London Blighty.

Dangerous Advice.

Curate—"You should be careful! Don't you know that drink is mankind's worst enemy"

Jeems—"Yes, but don't you teach us to love our enemies?"—London Opinion.

THREE BARS OF WHITE ON A FIELD OF BLUE

Yes, I'll shake with you, old timer,
Your'e a comrade of mine,
And anywhere we chance to meet
Down through the years of time
I'll give you half my change, Bill,
And half my bunk you'll share,
For the sake of auld lang syne, Bill,
And the insignia that you wear;
I know that you're a friend, Bill,
And your heart is tried and true,
Because you wear three bars of white
Upon a field of blue.

We have faced ten thousand shells, pal,
That came from o'er the Marne—
That's where we left poor Jimmy,
And where you got it in the arm;
We crossed the pontoon bridges
And we got them on the run—
We scoured the country all around
And didn't leave a Hun;
We cleared machine guns from the woods
And from each town and shack—
Each went without a bite to eat
Until his belly rubbed his back.

The next scrap in which we met the foe
And made him show his heel
Was the time we hit the salient
Near the town of St. Mihiel;
We claim no great distinction there—
Just ask what we deserve—
For while our friends were chasing Huns,
We were marching in reserve;
But we marched till we were groggy,
Carried packs quite half our size—
So I reckon after all, old scout,
We helped to win the prize.

We thought we'd seen some fighting, Bill,
But nothing could compare
With the fight up in the Argonne
'Gainst the Kaiser in his lair;
The Germans tried to stop us,
But it wasn't any use—
We pushed them through the Argonne
And right across the Meuse;
We fought right through the thickest
Where so many others fell;
The crossfire of the enemy
Made each foot of ground a hell.

We'll not soon forget those faces
That were turned toward the skies,
The red that stained their uniforms,
Nor our comrades' sightless eyes;
Heroes died without a groan, Bill—
It's recorded up above—
They performed the fullest service
For the country that we love.
For the part that we have played, Bill,
For the hardships that we knew,
That's why we wear three bars of white
Upon a field of blue.

Walter Prior.

Qustions and Answers

BASEBALL STANDINGS.

Will it be convenient to give me the standings of the different teams in the Third Division baseball leagues? I will appreciate this information. Dewitt S. Hose,
Formerly First Lieut. Seventh M. G. Bn., Apalachicola, Fla.

Answer—The American and National Leagues, respectively, of the Third Division played their opening games on April 16 and 17. The American League was composed of one team from each of the eight largest units in the division—the 4th, 7th, 30th and 38th Infantry, the 6th Engineers and the 10th, 18th and 76th Field Artillery were represented.

In spite of interruption of the schedule caused by troop movements, seven of the original teams finished the season in July, the exception being the team representing the Seventh Infantry, which withdrew in order to represent the division in the Northern League of the Third Army championship series.

The Fourth Infanry won the pennant in the American League, with 22 games won out of a total of 29 games played. The standing of the teams at the end of the season was as follows:

American League.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
4th Infantry	22	7	.759
6th Engineers	16	13	.551
38th Infantry	15	14	.521
18th Artillery	14	14	.500
30th Infantry	13	14	.481
10th Artillery	9	18	.333
76th Artillery	5	20	.200

In the National League were eight teams representing the smaller units of the division. One team each from Third Division Headquarters, Third Sanitary, Third Supply and Third Ammunition Trains, Fifth Field Signal Battalion and the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Machine Gun Battalions, composed the league. The division headquarters team led at the beginning of the season, and as league leaders were defeated in a three-game series with the Seventh Infantry baseball team, leaders in the American League, to determine which team should have the honor of representing the division in the Third Army League.

All teams with the exception of the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion, which withdrew early in the season owing to inability to release personnel for duty with team, finished the season in good order in July. Standings at the end of the season were as follows:

National League.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
3d Ammunition Tn..	31	10	.756
3d Sanitary Tn.....	29	13	.690
9th Mach. Gun Bn..	25	16	.610
8th Mach. Gun Bn..	25	16	.610
3d Division Hdqrs...	23	19	.548
5th Field Signal Bn.	19	22	.467
3d Supply Tn.....	14	28	.333

SEVENTH M. G. BN.

I notice that there is no mention of the Seventh Machine Gun Battalion in the first issue of The Watch on the Rhine, and I have been informed that it was left on the Rhine. Is this true?

DeWitt S. Hose,
First Lieutenant Seventh M. G. Bn. (discharged).

Answer.—The Seventh Machine Gun Battalion was left in Germany, and is stationed at Coblenz. The emergency men, however, returned with the Division and have been discharged.

ARE YOU ORGANIZING A POST

of the

Society of the Third Division

IN YOUR CITY?

For Particulars Write to the

Secretary of the Society of the Third Division

306 BOARD OF COMMERCE BUILDING, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

:-: With the :-: Laughing Philosopher

Modern Benefactress.

There was a young heiress in Natchez
Who frowned on all the best catchez;
"I'll marry," said she,
"A poor man, so he
Need never wear trousers with patchez."
—Columbus Dispatch.

The Return.

The aviator's wife was in tears. "What's the matter, my dear?" asked her friend.

"I'm worrying about George," she said. "He's been trying for a week to kill our cat, and as a last resort he took pussy up in his plane. He said he would take her up 2,000 feet and drop her over."

"Well, there's nothing to worry about," said her friend.

"Oh, yes there is," said the frantic woman. "George isn't home yet and pussy is."

—Johannesburg Star.

No Hurry.

"It has taken Algy twenty lessons to teach Miss Fluff a few strokes in swimming."

"Is she as dull as that?"

"No, she's as prety as all that."

—Dallas News.

A Real Renovator.

Customer: "What do you mean by selling me that stuff you call hair restorer and telling me it would restore my head to its original condition?"

Chemist: "Didn't you like it?"

Customer: "No, I didn't! If I had kept on much longer I should have been entirely bald. Original condition, indeed!"

Chemist: "Most people are born bald, or nearly so, sir. That is the original condition."

St. Louis Star.

Ups and Downs.

A hard-up guy is Oswald Whiz,
He alawys wears a frown;
He claims that his wife's up-keep is
The thing that keeps him down.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wise Old Bird.

General Charles T. Menoher said at a dinner in Washington:

"The civilian who tries to teach a soldier how to conduct a court-martial reminds me of the young man who tried to teach the parrot to talk.

"This young man said he knew all about parrots, and guaranteed to teach a bird—a bird he thought was young and untrained—to say 'hello!'

"So he sat down in front of the parrot and said, 'Hello, hello, hello!' —like that—for forty-five minutes. The parrot didn't pay him the slightest attention, but when he got through it opened its eyes lazily, drawled, 'Line busy, ring off,' and then closed its eyes again."

—St. Louis Republic.

The Only One.

A professor was addressing a class in English history on the Elizabethan era, when he turned to one of the young men whom he suspected of inattention and asked, "How old was Elizabeth, Mr. Spifkins?" The young man had a dreamy expression. "Eighteen her last birthday, sir!" came the reply. —Minneapolis Tribune.

That Thirst.

"Come on, old man, have another sundae before you go home."

"I don't dare to; my wife will smell it on my breath."

—Cartoons Magazine.

The Efficient Lovers.

"I find that my husband has been having the office boy call me up every day and mumble words of endearment."

"I wonder you didn't find it out sooner!"

"Well, you see I've had the cook answer all calls from the office."

—Cartoons Magazine.

A Little More Jazz.

The minister was getting things warmed up for a revival. "Lord, bless us right now, and send down thy power!" he pleaded.

"Atta boy," encouraged a returned A. E. F. veteran, "make it snappy!"

—Cartoons Magazine.

Too Much So.

"I haven't seen your son for several years. He seemed then quite a promising lad."

"That's the proper adjective; he's been sued twice for breach of promise." —Boston Transcript.

Only Local Color.

"What are all these blond hairs doing on this vest you wore last winter?" asked Mrs. Gay, as she held up the article she was going to hang out to air.

"What are they doing there, replied Mr. Gay. "Why, you were a blond last winter, weren't you?"

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Ye Forum

A SELF-MADE HERO.

Editor The Watch On the Rhine,
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Editor: Enclosed we have an article from a St. Joseph paper which we wish you to put in our paper, so as to give the members of this organization, those who were discharged, an idea of the line the said Sergeant Joseph Winkler can put over on his fellow citizens.

I have served in this battery with Sergeant Winkler since it was organized, and happen to know of Winkler's record. We all know in the battery here that he never was cited and that he had a very good gift at telling fairy tales, and that he used to believe that the stuff that he told really happened.

Very respectfully,
George J. Schrimpf,
Sgt. Battery "E" 76th F. A.

The issuing of Victory buttons to former service men has brought to light the story of heroism of one St. Joseph man, which otherwise probably would never have been told. First Sergt. Joseph Winkler, Seventy-sixth field artillery has a discharge showing the following notation:

"French Croix de Guerre with parm and five citations."

Urged at the army recruiting station, Sergeant Winkler, who lives at 512 North Twelfth street, and who is employed by the Artesian Ice and Cold Storage Company, told of his services in France, and elsewhere.

He served eighteen years in the regular army in cavalry and field artillery. He served in Indian and Philippine campaigns. He was known as a trainer of polo and high-jumping horses at the Fort Riley mounted service schools. Following this period of service Sergeant Winkler returned to St. Joseph. He was employed by the St. Joseph Ice and Manufacturing company prior to enlistment in the army at the outbreak of war. He served in France throughout the period of the American part in the war.

At Chateau-Thierry when the Prussian guard tried to break the line his battery saved the day and he and seven others were decorated for gallantry.

At Montfaucon, in the Argonne, in the absence of his officers due to death, disability or promotion, the sergeant commanded his battery in action, and so well, that he was again cited.

While fighting his guns at a sector north of Verdun, on November 3, 1918, the sergeant was wounded by a high explosive shell and for his conduct on that occasion was again cited.

He was decorated by the French commandant while in a hospital and was later sent back to the states and discharged. He has been home since March, but few of his friends have heard of his exploits.

IGNORING RESERVISTS.

Editor The Watch On the Rhine,
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Sir: Why do men get discouraged in the service?

In the month of October, 1919, I requested to be furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve. I re-enlisted in November, 1913, for three years active service and four years on the reserve. In 1916 on account of the Mexican situation I was informed that I would have to complete four years' active service before being eligible for the reserve. When four years of my time finally elapsed I was again held per Act of Congress dated May 18, 1917, during present emergency, which is the same bill that allows all of our emergency men to resume civilian life. Yet when it comes to the regular, who did serve faithfully his active period, and two or three years of his reserve, and who should be given opportunity to resume civilian life—especially so when he is thirty-two years of age and does not intend to make the military service his life's ambition, it strikes me as rather "rubbing it in."

It is not the reservist's fault that the army is not up to peace strength, therefore he should not be made to suffer by being held in service. I fully realize that peace has not been ratified, also that many men who had no dependents, suddenly acquired them, and by means of affidavits obtained their release from the service. I also know of a man who claimed dependents in Russia, and obtained his release by his own affidavit sworn to by a Summary Court Officer. Assuming that his was a deserving case, is this any reason why I, who have taken the same oath and made the same contract with the Government, should not be deserving of a furlough to the reserve, or must I still be the goat?

One more thing. I have been advised that it was the policy of the War Department to retain reservists until the present recruiting campaign has resulted in enough recruits to carry on the business of the army. Can any one define the exact number of recruits required to do this, or is it merely another mollifying statement? Yours "grouchfully,"

Fred Wessner,
1st Sgt., Battery "B" 76th F. A.

HERE'S A BOOSTER.

Brooklyn, N. Y.,
166 Twenty-Sixth St.

Editor The Watch On the Rhine,
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Sir: It certainly was a glad surprise when the initial issue of that wonderful organ of the glorious Marne Division reached me today, and it is my desire to express here my appreciation of the fact that my old write-up for the Sixth Engineers' publication, The Pioneer, namely, "Bridging the Somme," appears in the opening issue of this paper in America.

It shall always be my pleasure to compound any little editorial matter, or to function in any way that I may be able, for the interest and progress of our paper.

Wishing this publication a long life and a reputation in line with the division it represents, the Marne Division, I am, Sincerly yours,

Jack Lapsley,
Formerly Sgt. Co. "D" 6th Eng.

(Editor's Note.—The editor appreciates this willingness to help out in making the paper a success, and will always welcome any contributions that will prove of interest to the Marnemen.)

18TH, PERK UP!

Editor The Watch On the Rhine,
Little Rock, Ark.

Dear Sir: I am glad to acknowledge receipt of the first issue of The Watch On the Rhine and to know that I have not missed any copies as I thought was the case.

Now that the Division is settled can't you put a little pep in the correspondents of the 18th Field Artillery? You know as well as I that they have always been lacking in this respect, as well as you know that they have never failed in any other.

I would thank you to change my address from 1114 Robert street to 1611 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, La. Fraternally yours,

R. C. Crocker.

DIZZY HEIGHTS.

"What was my most thrilling experience?" mused the ex-pilot. "Ah! I could never forget it. It was a bright starlight night, but the lurid flashes around us obscured all else as we sped through the air. The advancing enemy was hard upon us, while all around we heard the weird, savage music so terribly familiar, and the thud as of a thousand falling meteors. We dived, looped, corkscrewed till our senses were numbed. I felt a sharp pain in my right foot, a dull weight in my side—I was falling, falling—and knew no more till I found myself lying on the ground badly smashed some hours later."

"And that was really your record aerial engagement?"

"No," he replied; "it was my first experiment with the jazz."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Refined Profession.

"I don't understand all these daylight robberies," said the police officer.

"The explanation is easy," replied the criminologist. "Robbers now have their own motor cars. Wealth brings refinement and they do not care to come into contact with the rough element one is likely to meet on the streets at night."—Washington Star.

CONSTITUTION OF SOCIETY OF THIRD DIVISION AS DRAWN UP LAST JANUARY

PREAMBLE.

Pursuant to the authority of a meeting of the officers of the Third Division, held at Andernach, Germany, on the 18th day of January, 1919, and, in order to exemplify that democratic American spirit which submits eagerly to military discipline and the consequent distinction of military rank in war, yet preserves in peace the principles of comradeship and civilian equality regardless of former military rank, the following constitution, except as it may hereafter be amended as therein provided, is hereby ordained and established as the fundamental and permannt basis of association among all those who have honorably served with the Third (Regular) Division of the American Expeditionary Forces.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1: Name.

The name of this association shall be "Society of the Third (Regular) Division of the American Expeditionary Forces."

Article 2: Object.

The object of the Society shall be to promote and continue the friendships that have been formed among the members of the Third Division during their services with it; to perpetuate the memory of the achievements of its members and the record of its distinguished service with the American Expeditionary Forces; and, to that end, to maintain a permanent organization; to hold such reunions as may be decided by the membership and prescribed by the by-laws; to collect such mementoes of service in France and Germany as may be donated by members or received from other sources; to preserve the memory of the fallen and erect monuments at crucial points on the battlefields where the Division fought; to publish a memorial containing obituaries of members who may die; and, in general, to do anything to accomplish these or other like objects; but the Society shall always remain non-partisan and non-political.

Article 3: Membership.

Any officer, field clerk, or enlisted man of the Army of the United States or of the Allied countries who has been assigned or attached to or served with the Third Division at any time from its organization to its return to the United States, shall be eligible to membership in the Society, subject only to the payment of the prescribed dues; provided, however, that no one shall be eligible for membership who has has been dishonorably discharged from the service.

Article 4: Officers.

Section 1. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary-Treasurer, and a Historian, whose duties shall be those usual to the offices which they fill or as those prescribed by the by-laws.

Section 2. The Secretary-Treasurer shall give a surety bond for the safe keeping of the funds entrusted to his custody, the premium on which shall be paid by the Society.

Article 5: Executive Committee.

There shall be an Executive Committee composed of the officers, ex-officio, and three other members of the Society appointed by the President, which Committee shall have and exercise general charge and supervision of the activities, affairs, and business of the Society.

Article 6: Elections.

Section 1. The officers shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, each member of the Society casting one vote, in person or by written proxy, and shall hold office for a period of one year from the date of their election, or until the next annual meeting and until their successors have been elected and have qualified. The date of the annual meetings may be prescribed by by-laws or fixed, in the absence of any by-law provision, by resolution of the Society at the preceding annual meeting.

Section 2. Vacancies among the officers or members of the Executive Committee shall be filled until the next annual election by appointment by the President with the approval of the majority of the Executive Committee.

Section 3. Temporary officers and members of the Executive Committee to serve until the first annual meeting, which will be held in 1920, shall be appointed by the Division Commander, who shall, ex-officio, be the first President.

Article 7: Other Committees.

In addition to the Executive Committee there shall be such other committees as may be prescribed by the by-laws.

Article 8: Fees and Finances.

Section 1. There shall be no fees or dues for membership in this organization until the first annual meeting which is held in the United States. Thereafter, the dues, which shall be nominal, shall be prescribed by the by-laws.

Section 2. All expenditures, disbursements and other financial matters shall be regulated by the by-laws.

Article 9: By-Laws.

The Society shall have full power to prescribe such by-laws as are not in conflict with this constitution. The temporary Executive Committee may provide temporary by-laws which shall have full force and effect, until the first annual meeting of the Society, or until modified or repealed by the Society.

Article 10: Constitution.

This constitution may be amended, altered or repealed by a majority vote of all the delegates present, or represented by proxy, at any annual meeting.

ROBERT L. HOWZE,
President of the Association and Chairman of the Committee.

EASY ON THE SUGAR.

To lessen the effect of the impending sugar shortage and to prolong the supply now on hand as much as possible the sale of sugar to persons in the army service has been placed on a rationing basis, as indicated in the following statement from the office of the quartermaster general:

"The supply of sugar now in the possession of the army is hardly enough to last until the end of the present quarter, December 31, and will probably only last until December 15.

"For this reason Quartermaster General Rogers wired to all zone supply officers on October 20, directing that, effective at once, the army sugar supply must be conserved, and that it was necessary to limit the sale of sugar to any one person in the serivce to six pounds per month and not more than 24 pounds to one family. He further directed that this order be enforced rigidly, and that buyers be advised that the sugar was sold only for personal use of the officer or man or his family, and those employes entitled to make such purhcases."

The Pigs Know Him.

There was once a politician, formerly a farmer, whose reputation was such that a colleague, meeting an old man from his district, asked confidentially:

"What do you think of him down your way? Is he an honest man?"

The countryman stroked his whiskers and smiled.

"Would you call him a liar?" asked the other.

Another stroking of the whiskers, then he replied:

"Well, now, I don't know that I'd go so far as to call him a liar, but those as know him down our way do say that when he wanted his pigs to come for their feed he had to get somebody else to call 'em."—Boston Globe.

Used to It.

"How is it that your friend seems to listen with such good nature to those long political discussios?"

"He doesn't mind 'em. He was gassed in France."—Baltimore American.

The cost of the war to all nations was $185,000,000,000.

EX-SERVICE MEN WITH EDUCATION CAN'T FIND JOBS

According to a letter recently sent out by Alfred L. Smith, executive secretary of the reemployment committee of New York City, the employment for ex-service men is getting worse all the time, the most discouraging outlook being for college men and persons who had prepared themselves for business rather than trades.

The letter was sent to 50,000 different firms that are striving to cooperate with the Soldiers' Re-employment Council and urged that a special effort be made to place all the unemployed ex-service men in touch with jobs before the holidays.

"The employment situation in this city, as far as former service men are concerned, is worse in many respects than at any period since November 11 a year ago," Mr. Smith said in making the letter public. "Representatives of the War Department have been anxious that the committee continue the operation of the bureau, because they knew that to get a man a job was a sure cure for any grudge he might have against the government which took him away from a good position.

"We are getting jobs without any difficulty," he said, "for men who have not even completed a public school course, but we have a great deal of trouble in finding places for well-educated men, who before the war held down positions requiring brains, education and technical training. Hundreds of men of this class are now seeking the advice of this committee regarding learning a trade. We have more than 1,000 men who used to work in offices, but are now jobless. We have on our books more than fifty college men who are wondering why their parents sent them to a university.

"Many are willing to start at a weekly salary less than is paid to the driver of a milk wagon. Many educated men on leaving the service have been forced to live on borrowed money, because they could not find positions.

"Major Warren Bigelow, director of the bureau, informs our committee that there is an alarming increase in radical tendencies on the part of ex-soldiers who have tried unsuccessfully for months to obtain permanent positions suitable to their experience and ability. Considering the number of men out of work, the radical element is very small, but those of this breed are loud in their talk, exhibit considerable sympathy for disorderly movements and constitute a very dangerous class.

"Such former service men are not naturally radicals and if they are able to obtain work there is very little to be feared from them. It is remarkable how rapidly the radical attitude of an applicant changes into one of satisfaction when he is referred to a job. Aside from any patriotic duty or obligation to former soldiers, it is to the interests of employers to eliminate this growing radical element by the very simple method of providing work.

"The patriotic fervor of employers to provide work for as many men as possible has to a large extent disappeared, due largely to the fact that their working forces have been more than completely filled by returning soldiers, sailors and marines. Thus, the ex-fighter now beginning to look for work, after being in a hospital for months, perhaps, or in the country recuperating from wounds, sickness or general overwork, is now in a very bad position."

Up Against It.

"It's no use," sighs the nature wizard. "I may as well give up."

"What is bothering you?" we ask, sympathetically.

"I got started a few years ago on a whim of mine. I took a head of cabbage and crossed it with a white potato and grew eyes on it; then I crossed them with a cornstalk and grew ears on it; then I crossed that with a squash and grew a neck on it; then I crossed that with a cocoanut and grew hair on it, but hanged if I can figure out what to do for a nose and mouth!"—Chicago Journal.

His War Was a Circus.

"Did you do your duty on the tented field when we were at war?" asked the woman of the house.

"Yessim," replied the hobo. "I sure did. I worked for a circus all last year."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MEMORANDUM GIVES RULES ON WEARING MEDALS AND BADGES

There has been much confusion in the minds of soldiers and ex-soldiers as to when decorations, service medals, campaign badges and society buttons may be worn, and when they should not be worn.

A memorandum has recently been issued to straighten out this confusion, and mentions the following occasion on which service medals may be worn:

"On state occasions at home and abroad.

"When receiving or calling officially upon or acting as escort or aid to the president of the United States, the sovereign or chief executive of any reigning royal family.

"At all official and social functions at the White House.

"At escort to the colors.

"They may be prescribed by the commanding officer on the following occasions, when in uniform:

"For evening parades, formal reviews and inspections and funerals.

"On ceremonial and social occasions of a general and formal nature.

"They may be worn when in uniform, at the option of the wearer, on social occasions of a private nature and on duty with troops under arms.

"When decorations and service medals are worn under the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, all these to which the wearer is entitled will be worn by the officers and enlisted men not in formation, including reviewing and inspecting officers and their staffs, may omit the wearing of some for the purpose of specially emphasizing or giving special honor to those which they individually consider particularly appropriate to the occasion.

"On evening clothes, military or civilian, only one full size decoration or service medal may be worn on the lapel; any number of miniatures may be worn, but full size and miniatures must not be worn together on the lapel.

"Service ribbons may be worn on the white and service uniforms. When any decorations or service medals are worn all service ribbons will be removed or hidden from view. They will not be worn on the white mess jacket nor on civilian clothes.

"Badges not to exceed three in number may be worn on the white and service uniforms, but not on the mess jacket nor on civilian clothes. Badges of societies will not be worn with decorations, service medals or substitutes therefor, except at meetings, ceremonies or functions of the society in question.

"On civilian clothes lapel buttons may be worn. The wearing of decorations, service medals or miniatures should be limited to ceremonial occasions, then only when strictly appropriate to the occasion.

"A foreign decoration or service medal will not be worn alone; at least one American decoration or service medal (or miniature in evening clothes) must always be worn with a foreign award."

An Infant Prodigy.

"Mother?"

"Yes, darling."

"What is that strange phenomenon, occurring at alarming intervals, by which the whole firmament appears to be illuminated for an infinitesimal space of time, leaving all in impenetrable darkness?"

"That, my precious, is lightning. You must go to sleep now."

"Just one thing more. I note after each manifestation of nature you call lightning there follows a dull, lingering reverberation, commencing sharply and fortissimo, rumbling, tumbling away with the most gradual diminuendo, vanishing at last into silence as black as the darkness that swallowed the light. What is that?"

"That is only thunder, caused from the lightning."

The baby, mother explains, was born only last November, and had never observed a thunderstorm until Wednesday night.—Kansas City Star.

Microscopic.

A minister in Missouri telephoned his order thus; "Send a dollar's worth of meat out to my house. If there is no one at home just poke it through the keyhole."—Boston Transcript.

Official Emblems of the Society of the Third Division.

This office has a limited number of emblems of the Society of the Third Division for distribution to members at cost price. We will mail one of these to any address, postpaid, for 75c. The supply is limited and a reproduction of the present button will cost almost double the present price, for they are a part of the large order placed while in Germany.

Address all orders to

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE, Little Rock, Ark.

If you are not a subscriber to The Watch on the Rhine and wish to receive the paper regularly, fill out the blank below and mail to this office.

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE,
306 Board of Commerce Building,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Gentlemen:

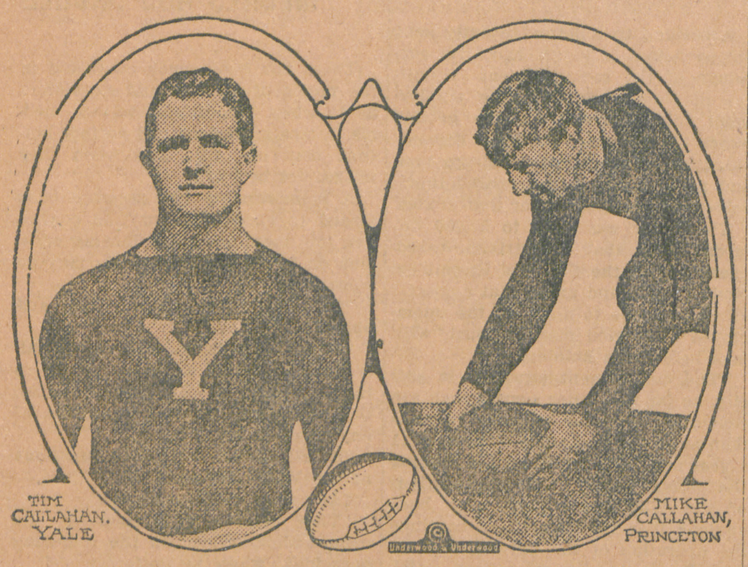
Enclosed find one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50), for which please enter my subscription to The Watch on the Rhine for one year, to begin with the issue of.....

Name .....

Street Address .....

City..... State.....

TWIN BROTHERS ARE OPPOSING CENTERS



Callahan Brothers Play on Opposing Teams.

One of the most remarkable rivalries ever seen on the gridiron, if not in all athletics, is that between Mike and Tim Callahan, twin brothers, who are opposing centers on the Yale and Princeton football teams.

Left—Tim Callahan, captain and center for Yale.

Right—Mike Callahan, captain and center for Princeton.

Tim and his brother resemble one another in build and both also have wonderful football records behind them. The Yale captain during the war was in the navy and a member of "Cupid" Black's eleven. His play came very near gaining him an All-American service team position.

In some cases brothers are starring on the same teams. Yale has the Wells twins, one of whom is playing a halfback position on the varsity team, while the other as a lineman on the second team is fast making a name for himself. The Horweens are two of Harvard's best backfield players, Ralph doing the punting.

Pennsylvania has a pair of nifty ends in the Miller brothers, both of whom are stars of the brightest luster. Heinie formerly captained the Quakers, while this is Ray's first year as a varsity player. Northwestern university also has a pair of ends who are brothers, and twins, the Marrows.

FRED PLAISTED KEEPS BERTH

Veteran Will Have Charge of Rowing Equipment at Columbia—Will Do No Coaching.

Fred Plaisted, who for five years was assistant coach in charge of the Columbia University freshmen crews under direction of Jim Rice, has been re-engaged by the Columbia authorities to serve as general assistant at the Union Boat clubhouse, where the Columbia oarsmen will make their headquarters. Plaisted will not be required to do any coaching because of his advanced years, but he will have full responsibility for keeping the barges, racing shells, sweeps and all other equipment at the boathouse in order.

Plaisted is one of the best known of professional oarsmen this country has developed. He was at his prime in the seventies, when the Ward brothers were sweeping all before them. He won many races, both as a single sculler and teamed in crews with other professionals. His first college engagement was with Bowdoin and later he was in charge of all equipment at Yale. He first came to Columbia in

Fred Plaisted.

1913 and served as Rice's assistant. He continued with the Blue and White oarsmen last season, and was nominally in charge of the crew, although he divided authority with Eugene Gianinni.

BAR ALL GERMAN ATHLETES

Will Not Be Permitted to Participate in Olympic Games in 1920 in Belgium.

German and Austrian athletes have been barred from the Olympic games in 1920 and may be perpetually disfranchised from participation in all international sports.

This announcement was made recently at a dinner at the University club by Elwood S. Johnson, director of "Y" athletics in the A. E. F., who has just returned from a conference with the Belgian Olympic committee. By mutual agreement the enemies of the allies will be denied admission next year, and France and Belgium will propose to make the ineligibility perpetual, Johnson said.

The games will be held next year in an immense stadium outside of Antwerp that was built by the Germans during their occupation and used for training soldiers and their "turn vereine."

JIMMY SMITH QUITE LUCKY BALL PLAYER

A ball player who is not a regular on a championship team, but who draws a share of a world series purse, is naturally counted very fortunate. Jimmy Smith, utility infielder of the Reds, has "sat out" his second world's series, and for the second time received a neat sum of money without having to work for it.

Smith received $5,207.01 as his share of the series money between the Reds and White Sox. All he had to do for this "gob" of cash was to run for Sherwood Magee, pinch hitter, and to get into an argument with Eddie Collins.

In 1917 Jimmy was with the Giants, and drew down a bundle of coin in the fall, though he did not take part in the series with the White Sox.

INTERESTING SPORT PARAGRAPHS

Belgium has resumed trotting racing.

* * *

It is six years since the Canadian ladies' golf championship was played.

* * *

Hampden Park, Glasgow, can accomodate 150,000 persons for a soccer match.

* * *

It is said that Joe Beckett, the British heavyweight champion, is a tip-top golf player.

* * *

"Babe" Ruth becomes a movie star without batting an eyelash, and he expects to make a hit or two.

* * *

Harvard appears to have a very promising end in P. D. Steele, who played finely against Brown.

* * *

Mexico is not without its bowling league. A sanction has been issued for a league in Tampico and has 14 teams.

* * *

P. J. Moran, manager of the Cincinnati world champions, is said to be desirous of securing Outfielder T. C. Hendryx.

* * *

Gama, the Hindu wrestling wonder, is on his way to America and on arrival will be booked to meet our very best wrestlers.

* * *

Lincoln, whose franchise was transferred to Sioux City two years ago, is desirous of securing a franchise in the Western league.

* * *

America has two candidates to compete against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV in the international yacht races set for June 20 next year.

* * *

The "Gran Premio Nacional," for a purse of 80,000 pesos (about $40,000), the richest event on the Argentine turf was won by Miny, an Argentine-owned horse.

* * *

Over in London town Tom O'Rourke is telling the British ring followers that Fred Fulton will back Jack Dempsey into a corner and take the heavy crown away from him if the pair ever meet again.

* * *

Canadian crews for the Olympic games will row preliminary trials at Ottawa. Harvey Pulford, the famous Ottawa stroke, will coach the crews as assistant to Joe Wright.

FIGHTERS SEE BUSY WINTER WITH MITTS

Plenty of Real Good Sport in Sight for Athletic Fan.

Boxing in Particular Seems to Stand Good Chance to Come in for Big Play—Jack Dempsey Is Always Ready for Scrap.

It's been a rather busy summer in sport, brethren, but unless this guess goes wrong there's going to be more activity in an athletic way this winter than in many winters of the past, writes Ray Pearson in Chicago Tribune. With a world's heavyweight championship—that in which Jack Dempsey knocked Jess Willard out of his title—the American and National league pennant races and the world's series which followed jolted off the schedule, the fellow who likes to dabble in athletic activity should have plenty to entertain him with boxing contests, bowling, billiards and other indoor sports.

All signs point in one direction and that is indoor sports are going to get a bigger play this winter than for many years. Boxing in particular appears to stand a big chance for several reasons. There is no question but that the holding of that championship encounter between Dempsey and Willard in a big city in the central part of this country was a big boost for the sport.

The fact that Dempsey was returned the winner was another helpful thing, because a young man of Demp-

Jack Dempsey.

sey type is preferable as titleholder to Willard, who fought rarely and then only because offered exorbitant remuneration.

Everybody who knows Dempsey knows that he will fight when the opportunity presents and after his present job with a circus is finished he will have to do something to show that he is champion of the world. Jack, if we are not mistaken, has about seven weeks more of circus life ahead of him.

He isn't the kind of fellow who can sit around and spend his coin. He's loaded with nervous energy and keeps going, so if some young fellow should appear who thinks he has a chance against Dempsey, it is a pretty safe bet that Jack will make the effort to disillusion him.

LACK OF PONIES CAUSES POSTPONEMENT OF POLO

America will not get an opportunity to bring back the international polo cup lost to England just before the war until 1921. Owing to the loss of men and mounts suffered in the war, Viscount Valencia of the Hurlingham club of England requested that a return match be postponed until 1921.

William A. Hazzard, secretary of the American Polo association agreed in a communication to Valencia not to challenge for a return match until the time agreed upon.

TALKS OF RUNNING METHODS

Captain Jacques of Harvard Cross-Country Team Tries to Get Athletes to Enlist.

Herbert Jacques, captain of the 1919 'cross-country team at Harvard, recently gave a talk on different methods of running at a meeting of 'cross-country and track men. The Harvard track management is making a decided effort to enlist more athletes in the running ranks and the Jacques talk is the first of several to be given by former Crimson stars.

DEVINE TO MANAGE CALGARY

Former Western League Player Named as Leader of Team in Western Canadian League.

Joe Devine, former Western league player, has been named to manage the Calgary club in the Western Canada Baseball league next year. Work has started on Calgary's new baseball park, which, it is planned, will be one of the finest ball plants in Canada.

MANY FREAK HOMERS MARK RECENT GAMES

Many Instances Noted of Queer Actions of Batted Ball.

Sphere Has Scooted Through Hole in Fence or Otherwise Disappeared—Amusing Incident at Detroit in Early Days.

During the baseball season recently closed many instances have been noted of batsmen getting credit for home-run hits by reason of the ball scooting through a hole in the fence, rolling through an exit or otherwise disappearing, to the dismay of the fielders and the delight of the sticker.

"Whoa Bill" Rariden of the Champion Cincinnati Reds got one of the strangest homers in the history of the game at Boston. He drove the ball to left center and the spheroid bounded into a hole in the score board.

O'Neill of Cleveland got a home run as a result of the ball rolling into a hole in the left-field fence on the Cleveland ball ground.

Hal Chase of the Giants hit an odd homer against the Braves on the Polo grounds. Hal sent the ball to right center and it rolled through the gate in the bleacher fence and disappeared.

Instances have been known of a dog seizing a ball hit far afield and running away with it, and there is extant a report to the effect that a hard hit ball found lodgment in an empty tomato can that lay in the outfield. The fielder was resourceful and threw the tomato can and all to the diamond, but the ball stuck in the can and the batter got credit for a homer.

One of the most amusing instances of the kind occurred in Detroit in the early days of the game, when the catcher came behind the bat only when there were two strikes on the

Bill Rariden.

batter. Bennett was catching and there was a runner on third. A wild pitch got past the catcher and the runner started for the plate.

Bennett made a clutch as though he had stopped the ball and then menaced the runner with a pretended throw. Back to third went the runner, and then Bennett raced to the grandstand wall and reaching down appeared to pick up the ball. The coachers howled themselves hoarse telling the runner that the ball was lost, but Bennett kept making motions as though to throw to third, and the runner danced back and forth for nearly a minute before he finally realized that Bennett did not have the ball.

The spheroid had rolled into a small hole at the base of the grandstand wall.

The most spectacular incident took place at Providence August 17, 1882, when the Grays won a 1 to 0 game in the eighteenth inning. John Montgomery Ward was the pitcher for Providence and Weidman and Trott the battery for Detroit.

As was customary in those days Radbourne, the famous pitcher of the Providence team, played in the outfield on the days on which he did not pitch.

Radbourne, who was an effective hitter as well as a great pitcher, went to bat in the last half of the eighteenth and drove the ball on a line to left.

George Wood was the left fielder of the Wolverine team, and the ball got past him and rolled to the part of the field where it was customary for horses and carriages to be parked. Wood dashed up to the parking space and found that the ball had nestled near the heels of a large black horse of vicious mien. As Wood reached for the ball the animal made a terrific kick at the fielder, who backed away with alacrity.

Wood was still saying "Whoa boy!" as Radbourne pattered over the plate with the winning run.

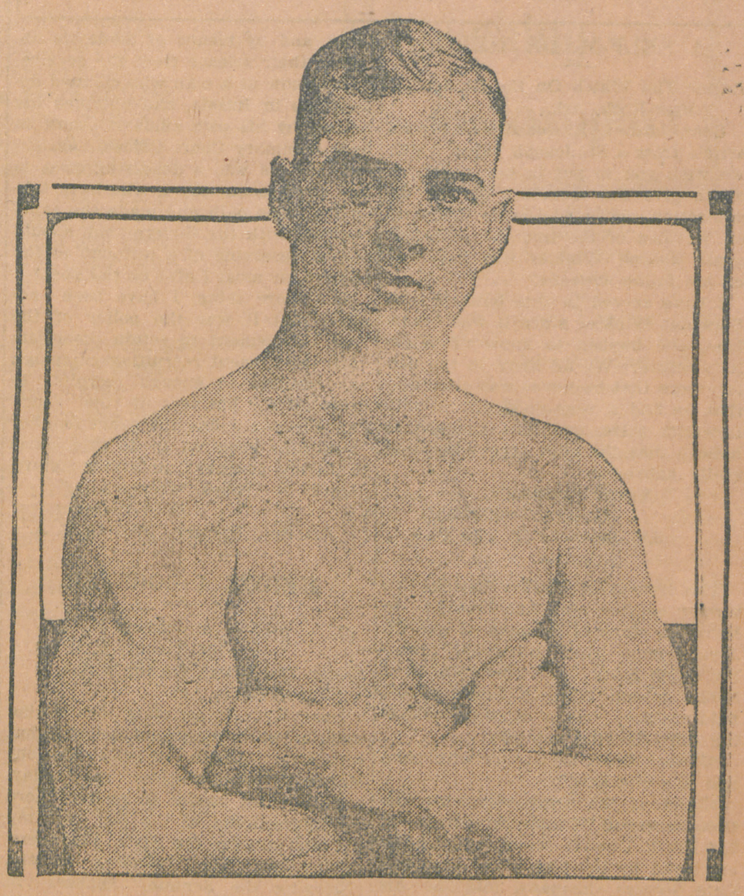
In the way of weird home runs, it only remains for some player to knock a ball into a flying machine that is looping the loop over a ball pasture.

WILL SELL OLD RACE TRACK

Belmont Driving Club, Just Outside of Philadelphia, May Be Sold by Stockholders.

Directors of the Belmont Driving club, located at Narberth, a few miles outside of Philadelphia, the scene of the Grand Circuit races, have decided to submit to the stockholders a proposal to sell the racetrack, grounds and buildings. The track was built in 1876.

CADDOCK TO RESUME ACTIVITIES ON MAT



From out of the West comes the report that Earl Caddock, who retired as the world's heavyweight wrestling champion, will resume activities on the mat again, and is eager to meet the best in the world. Shortly before the United States entered the war Caddock announced that he was through with the game forever.

RING'S JINX STICKS TO HIM

Cincinnati Twirler Thought He Had Shaken It, But It Came Back in Big Series.

Jimmy Ring was the hard luck pitcher of the Cincinnati Reds all last season. The team just could not make runs for him. Jimmy thought he had shaken the jinx at Chicago on October 4 when he won a world's series game from the White Sox, 2 to 0.

But Jimmy's hard luck was only on a temporary vacation that day. It came back home on October 7 when Pat Moran called him in to relieve Walter Ruether in the sixth inning with Hap Felsch on second, none out and the score 4 to 3 in Cincinnati's favor. Jimmy started off like he had pitched at Chicago. Gandil popped out, Risberg grounded out and then Schalk singled and the score was tied. It was Ring's game, win or lose.

He lost and mainly because the Reds, who had made four runs for the wobbly Ruether, lapsed into their National League habit of forgetting how to score when Jimmy took the hill.

Moran's men scored less runs for Ring in the National League season than for any other pitcher on the team who worked as much as he.

After he went into the box in the sixth game, 18 Reds went to bat against Dick Kerr. Five of them hit safely and one walked. But did even

Jimmy Ring.

one of them score? They did not. Even the great Roush hit into a double play with men on first and second and one out in the seventh.

Ring himself had a middling sort of a chance to break up the game when Moran allowed him to hit for himself after Neale and Rariden had singled with two out in the eighth. But Jimmy is not a hitting pitcher.

FAMOUS MARE VOLGA IS SOLD

Futurity Winner, With Yearling Filly, Bought by Members of Philadelphia Syndicate.

The famous mare Volga, winner of the two divisions of the Kentucky Futurity, was sold at auction, together with her yearling filly, by Lee Axworthy, each bringing $7,000, and going to the bid of Frank H. Ellis, of Philadelphia, who has been one of the members of the syndicate racing under the name of the Pastime Stable, the owners of the mare, the sale being made to close the partnership.

SWEET REVENGE FOR JIMMY FITZPATRICK

Behind the defeat of Yale by Boston college, made possible by a field goal kicked by Jimmy Fitzpatrick, lies a rather interesting little story. It seems that a couple of years ago, upon graduating from the high school at Meriden, Conn., Jimmy planned to enter Yale and to take part in athletics at that university. Johnny Mack, the Yale trainer, looked the boy over one day, however, and remarked that he would never make an athlete. Mack's hastily rendered judgment caused Fitzpatrick to change his mind about going to Yale and he entered Boston college. The blow he delivered to the Bulldog's pride, therefore, brought great delight to the heart of the Meriden boy.

NOTES of SPORTDOM

* * *

San Antonio, Tex., has invited the Giants to train there this spring.

* * *

The St. Louis Cardinals already have more players reserved than the law allows.

* * *

Investments in oil have been made by several members of the Cincinnati Reds, it is said.

* * *

"Speed" Martin, Cub pitcher, is coaching the St. Mary's Phoenix baseball team at San Francisco.

* * *

Mike Kelley, St. Paul manager, is now entered in the list of those who will manage the Pittsburgh Pirates.

* * *

Ray Bates, who used to play third base for the Athletics, is being starred by a Los Angeles moving picture concern.

* * *

Eugene Bolden, winner of the ten-mile swim on the Delaware river, Philadelphia, has joined the Illinois Athletic club.

* * *

Tim Hendryx and Elmer Miller, former outfielders with the Yankees, are said to be in demand and both are likely to be in the majors again next season.

* * *

Frank O'Neill, American jockey, is the leading French turf winner with 58 mounts. W. K. Vanderbilt tops the winning owners with 412,000 francs.

* * *

Official statistics show that an average of $3,000,000 a month has changed hands at the French race courses since the signing of the armistice.

* * *

Alfred Shrubb, the former long-distance English running champion, has arrived in England and is expected to figure in public when his training is far enough advanced.

* * *

Pug Cavet won the honor in the American association the past season of being the league's "iron man," a role filled by Dick Kerr in 1918. Cavet pitched 355 innings all told.

* * *

Herb Hall, American association pitcher, seems to be the flinger most to be feared by batters in all baseball. He managed to hit 26 batters somewhere in the anatomy last season.

CORRESPONDENCE

GROUP OF OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO THIRD

The close of Camp Pike as a demobilization camp has released the officers formerly belonging to the Demobilization Group for duty elsewhere. Practically all of these officers have been assigned to units of the Third Diivsion or to camp headquarters, and will remain in Camp Pike.

The officers and the organizations to which they were assigned, are as follows: First Lieuts. Eugene C. Mason and Mathias C. Ford, on duty with Camp Pike College, and Capt. Basil N. Rittenhouse, Cavalry, to camp headquarters; First Lieut. Crosby N. Elliott, Infantry, camp salvage officer, to the 38th Infantry; Maj. Walter Gregory, Infantry, camp employment officer, to the Seventh Infantry; Capt. Percy W. Turrentine, Infantry, assistant to the camp adjutant, to the Seventh Infantry; Second Lieut. William J. Danforth, Q. M. C., assistant to the camp adjutant, to the 30th Infantry: Lieut. Col. Clifton R. Norton, Infantry, camp exchange officer, to the 38th Infantry; Maj. Eugene E. Barton, Infantry, camp morale officer, to the 58th Infantry; Capt. Otis W. Haynie, Infantry, camp prison officer, to the 38th Infantry; Col. Mark Wheeler, Infantry, to the Fourth Infantry; Maj. Reyburn Engles, Infantry, to the Fourth Infantry; Maj. Edward H. Jordan, M. C., to 30th Infantry; Capt. Herman C. Dempewolf, Infantry, to the Fourth Infantry; Capt. Ray Henry, Infantry, to the 38th Infantryy; Capt. George R. Anderson, Infantry, to the Seventh Infantry; Capt. Patrick J. O'Donnell, Infantry, to the Seventh Ninth M. G. Bn.; Capt. Otto B. Ilch, M. C., to the Eighth M. G. Bn: Capt. Garrett V. Johnson, M. C., to the Ninth M. G. Bn.; Capt. Chas. E. Sears, M. C., to Ambulance Co. No. 5; Capt. Albert G. Gumm, M. C., to Ambulance Co. No. 7; Capt. Cecil Champenois, M. C., to Ambulance Co. No. 26; Capt. Edward J. Strickler, M. C., to the Camp Hospital; First Lieut. Ray E. Cavenee, Infantry, to the 30th Infantry; Second Lieut. Sam L. Davidson, Infantry, to the Fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. Russell L. Kiker, Infantry, to the Seventh Infantry: Second Lieut. Neil S. Murrie, Infantry, to the 30th Infantry; Second Lieut. Sidney L. Tracy, Infantry, to the Seventh Infantry.

SIXTH ENGINEERS

The regimental football team will continue its practice in hopes that some of the other regiments or organizations in camp will accept the challenge for a game.

The Engineers helped spill the Union university's hope of victory. On two occasions Captain Porter worked his way over the goal line. Once he grabbed a forward pass intended for a Union player and carried the ball for a 17-yard gain.

Sergeant Duffy claims that the expression "zig-zag" as used by the French to describe the inebriate condition is wrong—all wrong. The dictionary says that "zig-zag" means a series of short, sharp turns; and if you have ever been in the condition referred to you know that a short, sharp turn is impossible of accomplishment.

Pattinson says that the worst thing about a battle at sea is that there are no shell holes to crawl into.

Mike Hanlon's days in the army are numbered, and he is in the market for a secondhand winter suit and overcoat. He will trade a steel hat and a gas mask for a serviceable derby.

Oil stock is booming in the Sixth Engineers. The men of D Company alone have bought about $600 worth of oil shares.

Sing a song for recruiting.
We all are feeling fine;
Someone has promised us
A full outfit in 1929.

There was a young bugler named Ginter,
Who thought it was great sport to inter
Another man's bunk
A lot of old junk;
Then he'd tell what a great joker was Ginter.

Now this same young bugler named Ginter,
Coming home one cold night this winter,
Found in his bunk
A lot of old jjunk,
And his language would have shocked the printer.

Jimmie Williams, who served as corporal in Headquarters Company, 76th Field Artillery, is back at Rutgers College finishing his course which was interrupted by the war.

Jesse Bowers, formerly with Headquarters, 76th Field Artillery, is in business in Jersey City. Bowers was gassed toward the end of the war and did not get into the Rhineland, but he has practically recovered by this time.

Jack Dawson, formerly with the 76th Field Artiillery, is now a state road inspector in Pennsylvania.

NEWS PERSONALS

Three men recently reporting from Camp Merritt have been assigned as follows: Sergt. Aris Willis to Tenth Field Artillery, Pvt. Bate Fennell to Seventh Infantry and Pvt. Judson B. Lewis to Fourth Infantry.

Sergt. Joe Lowery, who recently enlisted at Camp Pike, has been assigned to the 38th Infantry.

Sergt Joseph Doucette, Seventh Infantry, has been detailed to go to the central auxiliary recruiting station at Terre Haute, Ind., and bring back to Camp Pike a member of the Eighth Machine Gun Battalion, who has been absent without leave.

Sergt. Oscar R. Crowe, who has been with the camp recruiting office, has been transferred to the Fourth Infantry.

Pvt. Peter Puzinos, recently reporting from Camp Merritt, has been assigned to the Eighth Machine Gun Battalion.

Pvts. Leon Shepard, Tenth Field Artillery, and Fred C. Milam, 76th Field Artillery, have been placed on special duty at Camp Pike College.

Lieut. Elliott Watkins of Camp Dix has been assigned by the War Department to the Ninth Machine Gun Battalion.

Leave of absence of 15 days has been granted to Captain Audlay M. Post, 18th Field Artillery, for the latter half of December.

Pvt. Asa E. Hess has been assigned to the Ninth Machine Gun Battalion.

Sergt. Roger O. Rudd, Tenth Field Artillery, has been transferred to Camp Dodge, Ia., for immediate discharge.

First Lieut. Sam T. Williams of the 30th Infantry, who was discharged the latter part of October, has been recommissioned and reassigned to the 30th Infantry.

Pvt. Oscar S. Herton has been assigned to the Eighth Machine Gun Battalion.

First Sergt. Owen Cooper, who recently enlisted in the field artillery, has been assigned to Headquarters Troop, Third Division.

Master Electrician Thomas B. Dudley and Pvt. Thomas Tomaszewicz of the recruit detachment have been assigned to the Sixth Engineers.

Pvt. Harry F. May, who recently reported at Camp Pike from Camp Merritt, has been assigned to the Seventh Infantry.

Band Leader Olaf McNord has reported from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and has been assigned to the Seventh Infantry.

Maj. William O. Butler, field artillery, who was ordered to Camp Pike by the War Department, has taken up his new appointment in the Tenth Field Artillery.

Sergt. Matthew Geelan, Corp. John J. Merrill, Chauffeur Floyd Lancaster and Pvt. Barney Spainhour, all of the Fifth Field Signal Battalion, have been placed on temporary duty at the recruiting office in Little Rock.

Sergt. Oscar R. Crowe, formerly with the recruiting office detachment, has been transferred to the Fourth Infantry.

Pvts. Colbert Turkey, John A. King and Henry S. Grinder have been assigned to the Fifth Field Signal Battalion.

Lieut. George E. Abrams has been assigned by the War Department to the Fourth Infantry.

Capt. John W. Legate, 30th, Infantry, is spending a leave of absence of 30 days.

Sergts. Mont Thorpe and John Shively, recently re-enlisting at Camp Pike, have been assigned to the 38th Infantry.

Sergt. Charles S. Barrett, Corp. John B. Shelton and Bugler George W. Lehman have been removed from the casual detachment and assigned to the Seventh Infantry.

Sergt. Lester T. May, Fourth Infantry, has been relieved from detachment duty with the School for Bakers and Cooks and ordered to report to camp headquarters for special duty.

Reg. Sgt. Maj. George J. Melvin has been assigned to the Fourth Infantry.

Lt. Col. John H. Stutesman, recently assigned by the War Department to the command of the Fifth Field Signal Battalion, has arrived at Camp Pike and assumed his new duties.

Lt. Col. L. S. Fountain has been placed in charge of the dental department at the camp hospital.

Capt. Warren E. Caldwell has been transferred from the 30th Infantry to the camp hospital.

First Lt. Thomas J. Jackson has been ordered from Camp Dix to Camp Pike for duty with the Fourth Infantry.

Reg. Sup. Sgt. Edgar K. Clark has, upon re-enlistment been assigned to the 18th Field Artillery.

A special 30-day sick leave has been granted to Maj. Lauren T. Lawson, adjutant of the Third Division.

Sgt. John Flood has upon re-enlistment been assigned to the Tenth Field Artillery.

Capt. Albert J. Phillips has been relieved from the demobilization group and assigned to the Seventh Infantry.

First Lt. Charles B. Rickert has been assigned by the War Department to the 30th Infantry, and has reported for duty with that organization.

Second Lt. Edward E. Colson, recently assigned to the 30th Infantry, has been placed on special duty with the education and recreation officer.

First Sgt. Frank J. Dunn, Reg. Sup. Sgt. Greensweig, and Cpl. LeRoy E. Hughhart, have upon re-enlistment been assigned to the Fourth Infantry.

Maj. Walter Gregory, camp employment officer, has been assigned to the Seventh Infantry, but will continue in his present capacity.

Lt. Edward E. Colson has been relieved of his duties as camp property officer and assigned to the 30th Infantry.

Pvts. Jerry Keating and Dorsie Reed have enlisted at Camp Pike and have been assigned to the Motor Transport Corps.

Sgt. Pascual M. Giron, upon re-enlisting, has been assigned to Headquaters Detachment, Third Division.

Capt. Percy W. Turrentine, Infantry, who has been assistant to the camp adjutant, is now assigned to the Seventh Infantry, but will continue in his former capacity at headquarters.

Come From Under Cover!

Former members of the various outfits of the Third Division are writing in every day to the office of The Watch on the Rhine and asking what has happened to the old bunch.

They complain because they find nothing in the correspondence columns about their old pals. Here are a few sentences from their letters:

"The Tenth Field Artillery is the best regiment of artillery that ever fought Germans and cooties. Now why the devil can't some bird send in a few news items every week—just as a favor to us discharged fellows?"

"It may not be as lively in the old 38th these days as it was on the Marne, but I'd like to see a little news from them in their correspondence column."

"They certainly have things clamped down tight in the Ninth Machine Gun Battalion. Can't you wake them up a bit? I'd like to see something in the paper about the bunch that's left."

"The Fifth Field Signal Battalion used to have some mighty interesting correspondence in The Watch on the Rhine, but I'm disappointed in seeing nothing about them in the first issue over here."

"It looks as if some one in my old outfit could write just a few plain news items once in a while, so that we could keep in touch with the bunch."

The men who have been discharged are depending upon those who are still in the service to supply a few short news stories for each issue of The Watch on the Rhine, so that they will not entirely lose touch with their former comrades.

Those in civilian life will deem it a great favor if you who are in the thin ranks of the old organization will only let them know through the correspondence columns that you are still in existence.

Capt. Forrest E. Collins is ordered from Camp Dix to Camp Pike for duty with the Fourth Infantry.

Capt. Henry P. Lewis, who has until recently been confined in the Camp Merritt hospital, has been ordered to Camp Pike for duty with the Fourth Infantry.

Sgt. Gerald P. Kean, Seventh Infantry, Pvt. Peter Thompson, Fourth Infantry, and Pvt. Salvatore Ricci, 30th Infantry have been assigned for special duty with the camp morale officer.

An emergency 10-day leave has been granted to Division Sgt. Maj. W. J. Growney, whose father is very ill at his home in Jersey City.

Capt. Stuart R. Carswell is ordered to report from Camp Dix to Camp Pike for duty with the Ninth Machine Gun Battalion.

Lt. Col. Clifford R. Norton, camp exchange officer, has been assigned to the 38th Infantry, but will continue in his present capacity.

First Lt. Hobart G. Beck, Infantry, upon being relieved from the demobilization group and assigned to the 30th Infantry, has been placed on special duty as camp supply officer and assistant to the camp personnel officer.

Capt. Thomas K. Johnson has been relieved from the demobilization group and assigned to the Fourth Infantry.

Capt. Charles S. Cotton, Air Service, has been transferred from the demobilization group to the 38th Infantry.

Maj. Eugene E. Barton, camp morale officer, has been formally assigned to the 38th Infantry.

Pvt. Harry D. Elder has enlisted at Camp Pike and is assigned to the Tenth Field Artillery.

Lt. Harvey H. Smith, Third Division Headquarters, is now on a fifteen day leave.

Pvt. Frank Ross of the recruit detachment has been assigned to the Third Military Police.

Sgt. John H. Gillen of the recruit detachment has been assigned to the Third Ammunition Train.

Sgts. Clement C. Emmett, Roy R. Guth, John Scharel, and Pvt. Ollie R. Austin of the recruit detachment have been relieved from their former duty and assigned to the Motor Transport Corps.

First Sgt. Harry J. Reed and Pvt. William J. Richards have been transferred from the recruit detachment to the 76th Field Artillery.

Pvt. Marchis J. McCollum, who recently enlisted at Camp Pike, has been assigned to the 30th Infantry.

Sgt. Floyd L. Somers, who enlisted at Camp Pike not long ago, has been assigned to Headquarters' Detachment, Third Division.

Lt. Crosby N. Elliott, Infantry, was recently assigned to the 38th Infantry, and has been placed on special duty as camp salvage officer.

Capt. Otis W. Haynie, camp prison officer, has been assigned to the 38th Infantry, but will remain with his present duties.

First Sgt. Stine L. Jones has been assigned to the Seventh Infantry.

Cpl. Henry Bouch, Jr., has been assigned to the 30th Infantry.

Cpl. John D. Flannigan has been transferred from the recruit detachment to the Fourth Infantry, and will continue in his present duties at the camp guardhouse.

Sgts. Edmund T. McCann, Joe C. Smith and Pvt. First Class Park L. Jordan have been assigned to the 38th Infantry.

Pvt. John W. McIntyre has been assigned to the Fifth Field Signal Battalion.

Band Cpl. Henry J. Maloney has been assigned to the 18th Field Artillery band.

LEAVES GANTED.

Leaves of absence of 30 days have been granted to the following officers in the Third Division:

Col. William A. Alfonte, 30th Infantry; Capt. O. J. Trainor, 30th Infantry; Capt. Nels Soderholm, 38th Infantry; Capt. Thomas K. Johnson, demobilization group; Lt. James W. Armstrong Jr., Fourth Infantry; Lt. Herschel D. Baker, Tenth Field Artillery; Lt. Irwin S. Kierking, 30th Infantry; Lt. Carl F. Scheibner, Third Division Headquarters; Lt. Julian Dayton, Seventh Infantry.

General Pershing Meets With Military Committee

(Continued from Page 3.)

all the grades, he said, at the same time great benefit to the army was to be derived by the selection of the specially efficient officers, who showed their worth on the battlefield. He advised against hard and fast law to regulate discrepancy.

"We had," he said, "some striking examples of the citizen officer who came through the camps. Some attained a majority and they served brilliantly. In the Regular Army we have always spent too much time in the grades below captain, and I am sure if we could get our captains sooner it would be of benefit to the army." His opinion as to a maximum age for men entering the service was about forty years, as provided in most armies. Asked whether an army of the average age of nineteen years would be a good fighting force, General Pershing said his opinion leaned toward men who had arrived at maturity because they stand the hardships better. The final question led the general to state that he would separate the Air Service from the Signal Corps.

Value of Aviation.

Senator New took up the discussion of the creation of a separate Department of Aeronautics, and asked an opinion as to the importance of having a competent air service in the army of the future. General Pershing said: "It is a very important auxiliary service and one necessary to success. It should be on the same footing as any principal auxiliary service, such as the artillery, for example." The statement of Marshal Foch that if a nation is to conquer in war it must have supremacy of the air he considered a very clear statement of the situation. The tendency in England and France is towards the establishment of independent air services. He agreed with Senator New that a compact air service is necessary for the national defense. Asked whether it "can be made as effective under the army and navy as if it were in one department," General Pershing said: "It seems to me that concentration of some sort is necessary to the national development of aviation."

Senator New asked whether "it is too late to create an efficient service after the nation has entered a war." "The organization should be there," General Pershing replied, "and the knowledge of the resources in the hands of aviation authorities. It is impracticable to maintain sufficient equipment to carry on a war." But for the army and the navy to provide sufficient aviation activity to maintain an industry the expense would be very large. We must be prepared to meet an air attack just as we must be prepared to meet an attack on land or by water. Interposition of a stronger air force of our own is the best way to meet it. "In the event of an air attack," General Pershing said, "the air force is combined with the defensive weapons, such as anti-aircraft guns, but the main reliance for the defense of the air must be placed in a successful air offensive."

Separate Air Force.

Senator New then spoke of the plan advocated by General Trenchard of Great Britain, in establishing a separate combatant air force. General Pershing replied that General Trenchard's failure lay in his inability to establish the proper connection with the commander of the land forces. He said the British offfcer came to a conclusion which he considered entirely erroneous, that the war could be won by aviation alone. The tendency on the part of air enthusiasts was to go a little too fast and jump at conclusions without realizing that relations with the other combat arms must be well considered. General Pershing said:

"It must be remembered that infantry is the basic army. No offensive can be launched without the infantry. The new infantry armament makes thorough training indispensable and makes indispensable the training with the infantry of all other arms. In that aviation plays a very great part. It requires careful and close training with the infantry in time of peace. The air service has to protect the infantry from the enemy's aviation and from observation by the enemy's air forces."

General Pershing was of the opion that the close co-operation of the air service and the ground troops hinged upon the training of aviators in time of peace to act with the infantry. He said aviation was not independent, and it could not be for a long time, if ever. Senator New said the United States had produced only fifty-eight airplanes during the three months ending September 30, and asked whether all the planes owned by the army were not obsolescent. General Pershing replied that this was true.

Views on Air Service.

Senator Kirby expressed the opinion that the air service was only an auxiliary arm and one that did not need to be built up to any great extent in peace time. He thought all aviation activities should be placed under the control of the army. Mr. Kahn gave as his view that if a reasonable amount could be spent in peace time there would be no necessity for expending billions in time of war. General Pershing replied that this principle held true with regard to the whole military establishment. Congressman Greene asked if the air service situation could not be compared with that of th ordnance, saying that both army and navy needed ordnance, but that no one advocated an independent ordnance department separate from both army and navy. General Pershing said the analogy did not hold, as aviation was used for purposes aside from military ones. He summed up his comment on the air service bill as follows:

"I believe the bill in principle is correct; that is, the idea to develop all sides of aviation and use some central control for doing so. Just how far to use this control is a question. For procurement, it might be possible to unite the army, navy, postoffice and treasury departments so that appropriations called for could be grouped under one control. From the military standpoint I think the army must retain control of a certain amount of aviation that is not to be put in the general pool. The military side cannot be wholly ignored, and I am afraid that the service couldn't be thoroughly trained and prepared for war under a central authority. But there should certainly be generous co-operation between the services."

Or Calisthenics.

An untraveled countryman once treated himself to a trip to London. There for the first time in his life he saw a school girl go through her gymnastic exercises for the amusement of the little ones with whom she was playing.

After gazing at her with looks of interest and compassion for some time, he asked a boy nearby if she had fits.

"No, replied the boy, "them's gymnastics."

"Ah! how sad!" said the man. "How long's she had 'em?"

—Tit-Bits.

Dentistry That Lasts

I have built a large practice by giving the people DENTAL WORK THAT LASTS.

I have been doing dental work for a large number of the men of the Third Division since their arrival at Camp Pike.

Don't neglect your teeth! Come and have them examined today—FREE OF CHARGE. I will tell you exactly what you need and what it will cost.

I will give you careful, reliable dental work at very reasonable prices. Ask some of your friends about my work.

I have a large, well equipped office and am backed by 18 years experience. Special attention to soldiers. No long waits.

DR. E. W. GREENE, Dentist
DR. DAVID WALKER, Associate Dentist
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
Fourth and Main Streets—Opposite Gus Blass Department Store
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ARMY PAY MAY BE RAISED BY CLOSE OF YEAR

A partial solution of the future of the permanent military establishment is now in the hands of Congress. This body has before it a bill which proposes a 30 per cent increase of pay for all officers, and an increase of 50 per cent in the pay of enlisted men. If this bill goes through a great many persons who are expecting to leave army life just as soon as they can will give the matter another consideration and remain in the service. Many who have left the service will return. But if the bill is killed the future of the army is going to become a serious matter, with no very promising solution in sight.

Up to the middle of November more than one-fourth of all the officers of the combatant army, who were in the regular army when the armistice was signed, had resigned and a large number of applications for resignation were waiting to be acted upon. The total number of resignations accepted was 1,900, which means that 32 per cent of all the officers in the Coast Artillery Corps, 30 per cent of the officers of the field artillery, 24 per cent of the cavalry officers, 28 per cent of the infantry officers and 16 per cent of the official personnel of the Corps of Engineers have left the service.

The officers who are quitting the service, and more have resigned since the armistice than resigned during the entire history of the regular army prior to November, 1918, are the younger officers, the lieutenants and captains, the ones who can least be spared. Virtually none of the field officers, whose salaries make it possible for them to make both ends meet during this present period of high cost of living, are resigning.

"The army," says a memorandum just issued by the Morale Division of the General Staff, "is in a very serious condition. The extraordinary high cost of the necessities of life has so reduced the standards of living to which officers have heretofore been accustomed that there has resulted a profound state of discontent and low morale in the service. * * * Those who resign are men of high initiative force, energy and self-reliance, military qualities which the army can ill afford to lose."

The officers of the army are now being paid on the scale passed by Congress in 1908, since which time no increases have been granted. In numerous instances the situation in which the younger married officers find themselves, as a result of their inadequate incomes, borders on the pathetic. It is of record that in scores of cases they have had to cancel their life insurance, to sell their Liberty bonds, while their wives and daughters attend to all domestic work.

"The army," the Morale Division memorandum continues, "is suffering economically from the great depreciation of the dollar. If money could be given something approaching its former value, or if the cost of the ordinary necessities of life could be lowered to approximately what it was before the war, no other relief would be necessary or desired. But, if a readjustment of the purchasing power of the dollar cannot be assured the only recourse would seem to be to restore in part at least the modest standards of existence formerly attained by officers and men by a greater aggregate in nominal pay.

"Officers find that under present conditions they simply cannot live on their slender pay, the purchasing power of which has been halved, and maintain themselves and their families in a modest and decent manner. They are financially embarrassed to a degree which jeopardizes efficiency. They state that the cost of food, clothing, shelter, fuel, lights and sundries consumes the pay and allowances, and often more, without permitting them to make any provisions for the future, forcing them to draw upon their meager savings, preventing them from educating their children, and from indulging in the most modest and ordinary recreations.

"What applies to officers in respect to difficulties in cost of living applies also to enlisted men. The economic pressure rests particularly heavily on the noncommissioned officers, especially those with families. This worthy class has rightly been called the 'backbone of the army.'"

The Military Academy at West Point also is suffering as a result of the continuance of the low salary scale of 1908. In the last two years 169 West Point cadets have resigned, where in the 10 years preceding only 112 left the academy through resignation.

Good for Neb.

Old Nebuchadnezzar, they tell,
Ate grass like a dumb animell;
When he struck a thistle
It made the king whistle;
But he beat out the h. c. of l.
—Houston Chronicle.

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Little Rock

Third Division Wins Easy Game From Fort Sill

The Third Division football team had no trouble in winning from the Fort Sill eeam in the Thanksgiving Day game staged at Miller Field, Camp Pike.

The Third Division started off in whirlwind fashion and scored five touchdowns before the end of the first 15-minute quarter. The ball was advanced by a swift succession of end runs, line plunges and forward passes which the visiting team seemed powerless to block.

At the end of the first quarter when the game already seemed to be cinched for the Third Division the first team walked off the gridiron and turned the game over to some of the secondary teams in Camp Pike. Three other full teoms were used against the visitors, making the game more even from that time on. During the second, third and fourth quarters the Fort Sill team scored two touchdowns, while the home teams made one touchdown.

The headquarters team was the first to take the place of the first team. Then in the third quarter the Third Division second team went into the line, turning the field over in the fourth quarter to the Sixth Engineers' team.

The game was characterized by considerable rough playing, resulting in frequent penalties. The star of the Fort Sill team was Crawford, halfback, who made both touchdowns for that team, one of them on a sensational 46-yard run. Other players on that team who did good work were Malone, Shea and Kucers. Touchdowns for the Third Division were made by Gilbert, Murrill, Gross, Myers, Rose and Nance. The game ended with the score of 39 to 13 in favor of the Third Division.

The lineup at the start of the game was as follows:

Third Div.	Position.	Fort Sill
Rose	Right end	Schultz
Goodwin	Right tackle	Malone
Carr	Right guard	Lund
Gilbert	Center	Tarney
Ward	Left gaurd	Icenberg
Floyd	Left tackle	Shea
Myers	Left end	Johns
Murrill	Quarterback	Cough
Brooks	Right half	Crawford
Gross	Fullback	McCarter
Morrison	Left half	Heckerman

Welfare Workers Are Thanked for Work of Readjusting Soldiers

Major General William G. Haan, who is now in charge of securing employment for discharged service men, issues the following expression of thanks to the welfare organizations:

"To the various agencies which have responded so freely and generously to the problem of readjusting our 4,000,000 ex-service men in civil life, the War and Navy Departments owe an appreciation which mere words can nexer express. Without their high-minded co-operation and more than liberal aid, the Government's problem of finding employment for demobilized men would never have been possible of solution. They contributed freely of their money and services. They lent us their buildings, and provided us with office furniture. There was nothing too difficult for them to attempt, and no task too onerous for them to assume.

"The period of flag-waving, cheers and martial music is ended. The heroes of yesterday are now in civilian clothes. They have families to support and ambitions to achieve. A great majority of them ask only to be accepted back in civil life with an opportunity to put to the best possible use their training and experience in the war. This, in thousands upon thousands of cases, has been given to them, through the direct assistance and good-will of the various welfare agencies, acting in co-operation with the Government.

"Other thousands of men who have employment, have been assisted in obtaining a settlment of their allotments, insurance, mileage, bonuses, and back pay, because of superior facilities which such agencies have at their command. Especially helpful have been the women of these organizations, who have personally canvassed practically the entire country for opportunities for our soldiers and sailors, with an astounding amount of success. Others act as specialists and interviewers to help applicants who have only the vaguest ideas of the jobs they want. Thousands do secretarial work without pay.

"For the War and Navy Departments I wish to express my thanks to every organization and every individual who aided in the work, and to say that this appreciation is not at all perfunctory, but heartfelt and sincere."

France is buying American equipment left in that country by us for $400,000,000—wharves, railroads, barracks, autos, airplanes, tools, building material, etc.

A YEAR AGO TODAY.

On December 1, 1918, American troops first entered Germany on the 200-mile hike to the Rhine. The above illustration shows troops of the Third Division a year ago today, as they crossed the Moselle river from Schengen, Luxemburg, and passed into Germany.

Pete Obeyed Orders

There is a certain young officer who, according to his own story, is thanking his stars that General Pershing had a sense of humor.

"Some of my men were Polish, and better soldiers never lived, but I guess in Poland life has been one long, sad story," said the officer. "Anyway, I never ran across a bunch who took things so literally. One night the Germans sent out a three-inch shell that landed square in the trench. In the morning I told one of my men, Pete, we called him, to take it away.

"'Where shall I take it?' he asked.

"'Oh, anywhere,' I answered peevishly, 'put it to bed in Pershing's tent.'

"A little later a brother officer came along and said: "The old man wants you, and there's something doing.'

"I couldn't imagine what was up until I stood before the chief. He eyed me sternly and then pointed to his bunk, and, would you believe it, there was that blamed shell. Pete sure had obeyed orders. Well, I thought I was in for it, but Pershing suddenly began to smile. He said: 'I just want to caution you not to order Pete to capture Berlin until the rest of us are ready to go with him. He might go and do it.'"—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

ROBINSON TOPS LIST OF WINNING JOCKEYS

At the close of the Kentucky racing season Jockey C. Robinson was far in the lead of winning jockeys, having won 177 victories to his credit for the year. T Murray was second and L. Fator third. Robinson now has only to ride 23 more winners to attain his second century of races won in 1919. With average luck on his side he could make the number at Jefferson Park.

No leading rider of any year since 1910 has won that many races. In that year Guy Garner led with exactly 200. A few years previous, when racing was going on a more extensive scale, larger figures were common, Walter Miller leading in 1906 with 388 winnings mounts and again in 1907 with 334, while in 1908 V. Powers led with 324.

The Old Adam.

Freddy (who has eaten his apple)—"Let's play at Adam and Eve."

Millie—"How do we do that?"

Freddy—"You tempt me to eat your apple, and I give way."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

One million miles of barbed wire were used on the battle front for obstructive entanglements.

Unreconciled

Somewhere out of the far dim past,
Back through the drift of years,
Heart-breaking, sweet, came the lilt of a song,
And it melted my heart to tears;
Old memories stirred that I thought long dead,
And wakened an old-time pain—
Oh, why should they come to haunt me now,
On this night of wind and rain!

Alone in my room by my fire I muse,
My old briar pipe and I;
But out on the wet night wind there comes
The wail of a ghostly cry;
Oh, why should it come to disturb my peace,
And fill my heart with regret!
Away, away with the dear dead past—
I want to forget, forget!

I can picture a night, a golden night,
Of a long-forgotten June;
The dew had kissed each rose to sleep,
And the air was sweet with perfume;
In the meadows of heaven the stars came out
And blossomed like jewels there,
As the moon rose over the eastern hills—
Ah, but the night was fair!

The ripening grain like a golden sheen
Lay under the moon's embrace,
But fairer than all that summer night
Was a girl of wondrous grace—
A girl as fair as an artist's dream,
And as trusting as a child;
Her eyes were blue as the waves that lave
The shores of a tropic isle.

And we plighted our love that fair June night,
And planned for our wedding day;
But death reached out with his ruthless hand
And carried my love away;
A lovely flower cut down in her youth—
Ah, fate, you were cruel to me!
You blighted my life when you took her away,
And left but her memory.

So it's nights like this when I'm all alone
That the dead past reawakes,
And grips my heart with its ruthless grasp,
Until it bleeds and aches;
But this I know, in a fairer land
Beyond the glittering stars,
She waits for me with her old-time smile—
There was never a love like ours!

JOHN S. MADDEN,
Capt. 7th Inf.

BRITISH REGRET DEPARTURE OF OUR TROOPS FROM ISLE

In London, November 15, the English-Speaking Union gave a banquet in honor of American Ambassador John W. Davis, the object being the promotion of the friendliness of Great Britain and the United States. Lord Reading, former ambassador at Washington, presided, and presented to Ambassador Davis a message to be transmitted to the American people.

The address bore the signatures of the lord mayors, the lord provosts, and the mayors of the chief cities of the British Isles. It reads as follows:

"To the People of the United States of America:

"Be it known by these presents, that we, the undersigned lord mayors, lord provosts, and mayors of the undermentioned cities and towns in Great Britain and Ireland, while rejoicing that, with the co-operation of the American Navy and Army and that of the Allies, the war has been brought to a victorious conclusion, do hereby declare on behalf of the people of these islands our deep regret at the consequent departure from among us of the American naval and military forces who have fought side by side with our soldiers and sailors with so much gallantry and success.

"We are sorry that we in this country have not been able to welcome as many of the American land forces as we should have liked owing to the exigencies of war. Those of your men, however, who have resided with us have made countless friends among our people, and we shall always retain the happiest memories of their visit. The standard of conduct which they have set has indeed been a high one, and we can only say that we hope that they will take away with them some of those feelings of affection which they have inspired during their sojourn with us."

In the speech made by Ambassador Davis, he said:

"We have been busy since trying to set the world to rights. It has not proved an easy task. If the time which has elapsed since the armistice has been a time of great fruition, it must be admitted also that it has had its days of disillusion. There have been moments when we have looked about and wondered what has become of all the spirit of altruistic sacrifice that moved individuals and nations when the war was on.

"Perhaps it is not surprising, when the tension is relaxed, that human nature will spring back into less heroic grooves. But we must never forget that the deepest emotions are not always those that lie on the surface, and we must not be discouraged when the bent bow shows a disposition to relax. It is enough to know that the power and will exist to put it once more into play when the trial hour strikes again.

"It was the sense of common danger, as well as the common view of right and justice, that fused our energies into one with those of the Allies. Who can say that all the peril lies behind us? Of this only I am sure that if the storm clouds regather, the mutual respect, mutual confidence, and—I dare the statement—mutual gratitude, with which Great Britain and America emerged from the war, will flower their fruit in the joint defense of the cause of right and justice."

In accepting the iluminated address the ambassador said:

"I value it and am grateful for the opportunity to transmit it to the people of America. No music the wit of man can devise could be so sweet to America's ears as this praise of her soldier sons, and from no nation on earth would she more gladly receive it than from Britain, for she knows the British standard of soldier and man."

NEW SCHEDULE OF CALLS.

On November 25 the following schedule of calls went into effect for the men of the Third Division:

6:15 a. m. first call; 6:25 a. m. reveille (march); 6:30 a. m., assembly; 6:45 a. m., mess call (breakfast); 7:15 a. m., sick call; 7:20 a. m., stable call; 7:30 a. m., fatigue call (except Sundays and holidays); 8:20 a. m., drill call (except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays); 8:30 a. m., assembly; 11:30 a. m., recall from drill and fatigue (except Sundays and holidays); 12 noon, mess call (dinner); 12:45 p. m., school call; 1 p. m. fatigue call (except Saturays, Sundays and holidays); 1:05 p. m., first call (guard mount); 1:20 p. m., assembly; 3 p. m., stable call; 4 p. m., recall from fatigue (except Saturdays, Sundays and holidays); 4:30 p. m., first call (retreat); 4:40 p. m., assembly; 4:45 p. m., retreat; 5 p. m., mess call (supper); 9 p. m., tattoo; 0:45 p. m., call to quarters; 11 p. m., taps.

HE HAS A LONGING.

A man with a long name is going a long distance to get a drink.

Private Athanasseos Xanthopoulos, formerly of the Ninth Machine Gun Battalion, has re-enlisted for overseas service, stating, as his reason, that some of the brews of the Rhineland are much more pleasing to his gustatory sense than aqua pura and lemon extract.

AMERICAN DEAD IN FRANCE TO REMAIN

BODIES OF THOSE HEROES ARE TO BE ALL INTERRED IN "FIELD OF HONOR" CEMETERIES.

APPROVED BY NEXT OF KIN

Work of the Graves Commission Established by General Pershing Is Praised by President Moore of the Fine Arts Commission.

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.

Washington.—It appears reasonably certain now that the bodies of the American soldiers who died in France during the world war, either from disease or in battle, will remain in the "field of honor" cemeteries that have been established in that country. The government from the first has been disposed to adopt a policy which would satisfy the greatest number of next of kin here at home. Through various methods the war department has undertaken to ascertain the sentiment of fathers and mothers and other near relatives of the men who fell and while, of course, it has not been possible to reach even a large per cent of the persons most interested, the department has been successful in getting expressions from a great many of the next of kin and very generally the expression is one of desire to have the bodies of the heroes remain in the "field of honor" cemeteries.

The late Col. Roosevelt was among the first of the fathers to say that he desired that the body of his son, killed while fighting a battle in the air, should remain over there. After Col. Roosevelt had given expression to that view the prevailing sentiment, which up to that time had seemed to favor a return of the bodies, underwent a change.

A definite policy has not yet been decided on by the war department but unless the next of kin shall make a protest, and the war department believes there is no possibility of that being done, the bodies will not be brought back. No nation ever took more interest in its soldier dead than the United States has been taking, and is taking in the proper disposition of the bodies of the men who gave their lives in the world war.

Work of Graves Commission.

It is now more than a year since the graves commission, an organization established by General Pershing after the signing of the armistice, began its work of collecting the dead, making sure of identification and assembling the bodies in the "field of honor" cemeteries. This work is by no means over, but it has reached the stage where the government is able to say that it has been able to account for nearly all the men who were lost in the war. It will never be possible of course, to locate the body of every soldier that fell and be sure that the identification is correct. It is the testimony, however, of many persons who have been to France and back during recent months that the government has done a remarkable piece of work in locating isolated graves, identifying the men buried in them, and in assembling the bodies in the large cemeteries, where each grave is marked with a cross that bears the name of the soldier, if the name is available.

For the most part the American dead are being assembled in cemeteries that are to be in fact American cemeteries. Through an arrangement with the French government these cemeteries have been established, and will be under the control of the United States government. Uniform plans for them have been adopted. Each one is to be surrounded by a white fence, the paths are to be gravelled, and, as already noted, there is to be a cross at the head of each grave, which is to be the temporary marker. It is the intention of the government later to provide a stone for each grave. The war department says this will be done as soon as congress provides the money and the department expects to ask the legislative body to supply the money at the coming regular session.

Approved by Fine Arts Head.

The commission of fine arts recently sent its president, Charles Moore, to France to inspect the work of the graves commission, and Mr. Moore reported that everything is progressing in a most satisfactory way. He says the locations of the cemeteries are excellent and that the care given to the graves is increasingly good and that the plans which are being developed are such as will make these cemeteries sacred places to which relatives and friends may go with the certainty of finding that the graves are respected and honored, even beyond those in any military cemetery in our own country.

The government has definitely decided to bring home the bodies of all soldiers of the world war who gave up their lives in any country except France. One hundred and eleven bodies of Americans who passed away in northern Russia arrived only the other day at New York. The relatives were notified immediately and these bodies are now being sent to the next of kin at the government's expense. The soldiers who have died of disease in Germany since the American army of occupation entered that country are all buried there temporarily.